INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 65-- BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 16 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
B. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
17 Mar.	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA		10,946

@To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62. C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS
There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
4th June	MANORA	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th Mar.	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia,
31st March	† KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	† ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with	COMORIN	for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with	MONGOLIA	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
16th March	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
19th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
21st ,,	xELLORA	Mombasa.
28th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 March
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	4 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	15th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	29th Feb.	14th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru..	14th March	24th ,,
Indo Maru ..	14th ,,	28th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	7th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

"Second To None"
Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."
The Atank Nigrah Pills
Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.
Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)
For a full list of all our preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22297.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.
POONA CITY
Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.
From:—
(1) KELKAR BROTHERS, News A Poona Budhawar,
AND
(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.
(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY, Poona.
540, Centre Street

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!
Strongest Reserves!!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber _____
Address _____
Register No. _____
Date of paper _____
Time of delivery _____

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.
Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

Look and See

If you are not a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements, read them for a few days and you will be surprised at the opportunities these advertisements offer for profit.

Use "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements too when occasion requires.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and ORGANIZERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for a most progressive cheap Insurance Business and to organize and secure Loan Business from those desiring Loan without security and at a lowest possible interest of one Rupee per cent per annum for starting Indian Trade and Industries. Apply—PEOPLE'S OWN PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Sholapur Road, Poona.

A 30083

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to BOSOTTO BROS., Mount Road, Madras.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,'

Fort, Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart HINDU LADY to look after household affairs. A little education is essential. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with full particulars.

A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.

A

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED Pharmaceutical Chemist. State minimum salary required. Apply: FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL, Rangoon.

WANTED a European or Eurasian LADY knowing Hindustani for canvassing. Pay Rs. 40—60 p. m. See personally at once in JAFFRI DISPENSARY, opp. Popular Pharmacy. Sandhurst Road Branch, Girgaon, between 10—1 and 5—7.

WANTED a French TUTOR for private tuitions. See personally after office hours. RAMCHAND RAJAJIE, Pydhonie, D. D. Baria Bldg., Bombay.

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHERS seeking employment in several lines to consult with return postage stamp. G. GOODMAN & Co., Loans & EMPLOYMENT SECURERS, Bangalore Cantt.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR AN Anglo-vernacular press on Rs. 50 p. m. Apply DIWAN, P. O. Mohalla, via Rajnandgaon C. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8|14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8|6 per yard 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. As. 13|6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat etc. Re. 1|12|6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKHI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglege Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft double cuffs Rs. 3|4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2|14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.

Whether its a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K2

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Nauroz), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.).

Bombay, 10th March, 1928.

30102

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The HEAD OFFICE of the UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. owing to expansion of their business has been REMOVED to the more Commodious Building at No. 10, CANNING STREET, Calcutta from 1st March, 1928.

30085

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) that the Board of Directors of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., have extended the time of application for shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills in exchange of the shares of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the 30th day of June, 1928. The shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills are requested to forward the allotment letters duly executed along with share certificates of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the Registered Office of the Company, DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay, before the above date.

LIQUIDATORS.

30093

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 55 C. I. Pipes, 12 feet long of 16" Dia. for delivery within two months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 22nd March, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "C. I. Pipes."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2|-.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.

30118

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of line materials, oil engines, generating plant, switchgear transformers and sub-station equipments for the Bezwada Municipality Electric Supply Scheme.

Tenders should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, in sealed covers on or before 15-5-28 with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. Tender form, specifications will be supplied on remitting of Rs. 15 to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

(Sd.) A. KALESWARA ROW,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada,
Dated 12-3-28.

30115

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company held this day a final dividend for the year ended the 31st December, 1927, at the rate of Rs. 5|- per share (free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1928 to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1928.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 27th to March 15th 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL AND CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1928.

30119

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "INDO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th March from Japan and Singapore, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. C. J.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt., and CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN, joint Liquidators in the voluntary winding up of the abovenamed Company. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Judge's Order made herein on the 15th day of March, 1928 by the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers, the Court has directed a meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company to be convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving, with or without modification, the Arrangement and Compromise proposed to be entered into between the Petitioners abovenamed as the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company on behalf of the said Company and its creditors on the one hand and The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, one of the creditors of the said Company on the other, such Meeting to be held at the Registered Office of the said Company at Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 26th day of March, 1928, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at which place and time all the creditors of the abovenamed Company are requested to attend.

A copy of the terms of the said Arrangement and Compromise can be seen at the registered office aforesaid of the said Company and at the Office of the Petitioners abovenamed at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on any week day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. prior to the date of the said meeting.

The said creditors may attend the said Meeting and vote in person or by proxy, provided that the proxies be deposited with the Petitioners at their office aforesaid at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on Monday, the 26th day of March, 1928.

The Court has appointed Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai Divan and failing him Mr. D. J. Fereira to act as Chairman of the said meeting and has directed such Chairman to report on or before the 28th March, 1928, the result of the said meeting to the Court.

The abovementioned Arrangement and Compromise will be subject to the subsequent sanction of the Court, and the Court has fixed FRIDAY, the 30th day of March, 1928, for the hearing of the Petitioners' application for such sanction, and any creditor desiring to oppose the said application may appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers at 11 a.m. on the said 30th day of March 1928.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

30121

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MONGHIBAI GOWARDHANDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client, the piece of land admeasuring 500 square yards and bearing Final Plot No. 57-B of Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, in, to, upon and in respect of the said piece of land, or the land out of Survey No. 170, Pot Numbers 22 and 47, in lieu of which the said Final Plot No. 57-B has been allotted to the Vendor under the said Town Planning Scheme No. 3 of Vile-Parle, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

Andheri, 14th March, 1928.

30116

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21317.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Godown No. E 85 Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

3 Full pressed bales Uganda Cotton "B. R." quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE WILL COMMENCE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 111 BALES ARTIFICIAL SILK THANA CLOTH.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th, March 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Champagulley, Mulji Jaitha Market, opposite Dharmaraj Gulley, under instructions from Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Attorneys for Messrs. Khatao Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hubibbhoy Husseinbhoy & Co., and Narsidas Shamji the defaulting purchasers:—

111 Bales Artificial Silk Thana Cloth.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days on payment of balance of purchase money.

GANDHI & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

CARTER the GREAT

In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science

AND HIS COMPANY OF

TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.

HEADED BY

Miss EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.

SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6; 8; and 10 p.m.

The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by

D. W. GRIFFITH

The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:

SORROWS OF SATAN

BY

MARIE CORELLI

Featuring an All-Star Cast, including

ADOLPHE MENJOU

as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy Star:—

EDDIE CANTOR

The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—

KID BOOTS

Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—

BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA

(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Dare-Devil Stunt King:—

TOM MIX

In the role of a Graduate in a School of Etiquette and his wonder horse:

TONY

In the most sensational and thrilling Achievements in the William Fox Drama in 7 Reels—

OH! YOU TONY

A riot of Thrills and Laughs with the most exciting Race ever screened! DRAMA OF WESTERN MANHOOD AND EASTERN TEMPTATIONS!

PRECIOUS CINEMA

THE UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

Lamington Road

Presents THIS WEEK

THE GALLOPING KID

Featuring

HOOT GIBSON

Shows Daily at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15

Rates from Rs. 1/2 to annas 2.

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AT LAST THE SUPER PRODUCTION

HAS COME!

OF COURSE It is

TRAITOR!!

OR

THE MARATTHA WAR CRY!

A Tale of Mystery and Intrigue

Sensational Melo-Drama of Love and Fight

See—A MANLY MARATTHA Athlete and a TRAITOR in Hand to hand fight TO DEATH

Commencing from TOMORROW SATURDAY the 17th inst Please Note

TO BE SCREENED AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

SERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cable-gram from London to-day:—

Name of the Company.	Latest Prices. £ s. d.
Adhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes	103 0 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd	3 6 3
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	90 10 0
Bhaghat Gold Mining (10 per cent Pref.)	0 11 6
Bmbay Port Trust 6 per cent. Debentures (1952)	108 10 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd	0 7 3
Brmah Corporation, Ltd.	0 12 9
Brmah Oil Co., Ltd:	4 7 6
Clcutta Port Trust 6 per cent. Debentures	109 10 0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45)	98 15 0
Clcutta Port Trust 5 per cent. Debentures (1953-83)	99 0 0
Clcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 0 3
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	21 15 0
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd.	0 2 9
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	7 0 0
Frnch 5 per cent. Rentes	17 15 0
Hngkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	131 0 0
India 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock	*70 15 0
India 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950 55)	94 0 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	*60 15 0
India 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1932)	102 10 0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2 per cent. Debentures (1954)	102 0 0
Lnggi Plantations, Ltd.	1 13 9
Loyds Bank, Limited	3 2 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.	1 7 3
National Bank of India, Ltd.	53 15 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 5 0
P and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	9 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. Debentures.	4 1/2 82 10 0
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4 8 9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	205 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	91 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 per cent. Debentures)	102 10 0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent. "B" Debentures 1934-48)	102 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47)	102 10 0

Remarks:—Market—Steady.

*India 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Stocks X D 17/6 and 3 per ient. 15/-.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Metcorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.906 inches (.006 below normal).

Barometer (correctd to 32 degrees F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.817 inches (.090 normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours — .031.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.01 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 73.1 degrees (2.2 above nomal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 109 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy — 10) 1.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.'

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

New York	May	July	Jany
7/3/28	18.52	18.36	17.86
14/3/28	18.72	18.54	18.15
	Pl.20	Pl.18	pl.16
Liverpool	May	July	Jany
7/3/28	9.85	9.77	9.46
14/3/28	10.00	9.91	9.59
	pl.15	pl.14	pl.13

Fluctuations have again been very small. The tone has been quiet but steady having been influenced chiefly by the publication of consumption figures. Those published by the Federated Spinners' Association for the 6 months ending 31st January are for all growths converted into bales of 500 lbs. and are as follows:—

		Bales.
6 months ending	31—1—28	12,987,000
" "	31—7—27	13,153,000
" "	31—1—27	12,729,000

The above was about as expected. An analysis shows that the consumption increased in most countries with the exception of the 3 large consuming countries of Asia, India, China and Japan all of which report substantial decreases aggregating about 450,000 bales.

The American consumption for February was published yesterday. The figure 574,00 bales compares with 582,000 bales in the previous month and 580,000 bales in February last year. Yesterday's figure was somewhat larger than expected and tends to contradict the reports of poor trade demand in America. As a result of these figure, all home cables this morning are bullish. We however do not look for an advance at present as reports from other trade centres are not very hopeful and in addition consumers will be chary about following an advance as they fear that such a happening would lead to a greatly increased acreage in America and this would again tend to shake confidence in values. On the other hand the undertone indicates little chance of a decline and it appears to us that the market will continue to move within narrow limits until next season's crop becomes more of a factor than it is at present.

The local market has also moved within narrow limits and over the week prices are about Rs. 2/3 higher. Demand has again been quiet both for export and local requirements. Arrivals into Bombay are again on the increase and to-morrow's weekly figures should show a further substantial increase in the Bombay stock. It appears a goodly quantity of cotton was held back in the central parts of the country. This is now coming forward and as the Gujerat and Southern crops are also moving heavy arrivals can be looked for during the next two months. Holders are beginning to get tired waiting for the long looked for large export demand. We look for quiet markets locally, an easing in basis for all staple varieties and a further widening in the parity between Indian and American cotton. The statistical position in America weekly grows stronger whilst the position in Bombay must become heavier with increasing stocks combined with an onerous Bank rate. Option dealers may succeed in holding the Breach Contract until the end of the month but after that prices must give way relatively with Americans.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 15.

S S Aungban, Reid, Rangoon.
S S British Engineer, Robson, Abadan.
S S Indo Maru, Takada, Kobe
S S City of Nagpur, Rene, Karachi.
S S Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 16.

S S Dumana, Stockwell, London.
S S Neidentels, Salge, Humburg.
S S Varsova, Hall, Busreh.

LOADING.

March 15.

Steamer Kingworth for Hamburg.
Steamer Ternate for Hamburg.
Steamer British Engineer for Abadan.
Steamer Haliartus for Cochin.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Jaladuta for Calcutta.
Steamer Khosrou for Keldol.
Steamer Wearpool for Liverpool.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Aungban arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S British Engineer:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Engineer arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Indo Maru:—The O S K steamer Indo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dumana:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Dumana will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Neidenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Neidenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P & O S N Co.'s English Mail steamer Razmak is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from Aden with the outward mails of the 1st instant a general cargo and 54 passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 15.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramand; 75 bales wool Meyer Nissim; 57 bales wool G Sobhagmal; 82 bales wool D. Kundanmal; 400 cwt groundnut oil cakes, and 4000 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.; 13 bales wool Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 19 bales wool S Nanjee; 6300 cwt groundnut oil cakes T Travers and Sons; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohomed; 6800 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohomed; 800 cwt linseed oil cakes Breul and Co.; 6 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—92 bales cotton fly J Meyer and Co.; 31 cwt gum Arabie E Virjee and Co.

For Philadelphia:—167 cks and 64 bales goat skins M Mohamed Ali and Co.

S S China for London:—2002 cwt myrabollams P Matharadas; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co; 30 bales wool K M Nathoo; 24 bales cow hides A H L Tharia; 159 bales hemp J Meyer and Co.

For Liverpool:—26 bales wool G Arbuthnot and Co.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton C & Thakersey and Co.; 1600 cwt linseed, 1000 cwt massor, 4000 cwt mowra seed, 4320 cwt castor seed, 6000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 1 case squirrel skins J Paramanand and Co.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool:—1000 cwt dill seed M Bhuta and Co.; 45 bales C. thread waste, 87 bales cotton cutting and 11 bales cotton fly V N Joshi; 49 bales wool S Kundanmal; 68 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Marley for New York:—2 bales fox and jackal skins S Rahimbaksh.

S S Ranpura for Marseilles:—500 cwt mowraseed and 2000 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

For London:—200 cwt kernel seed M Bhuta and Co.; 2 bales goat skins and 2 bales sheep skins M Nissim; 10000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 4 bdles carpets M M T Afshar.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Rotterdham:—3000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 5 pkgs curios Cox and King Ltd.

S S Tirante for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co; 10538 cwt groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 800 cwt bone sinews B Ardeshir and Co.; 200 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 100 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 900 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 75 bales cotton A Khimjee and Co; 213 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Rotterdham:—385 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros; 2010 cwt groundnut kernal S Joharmal; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt groundnut seed Birla Bros.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton A Khimjee and Co.

S S Wearpool for Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton Kottak and Co.; 330 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—13 cases dry casings Union Casing Supplying Co; 16 cases dry casings; 6 cks wet casings; and 2 cases sheep guts Ad. Meyer; 163 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd; 115 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Rottenfels for Hamburg:—1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 2200 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohomed; 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 1 pot palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—2000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt groundnuts S Nagindas.

For Antwerp:—1500 cwt groundnut oil cakes Tamboli and Co.; 177 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kingarth for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd; 193 bales cotton fly and 50 bales hemp J Meyer and Co; 2560 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdham:—4073 cwt groundnut seed M Mowjee and Co.; 1700 cwt groundnut seed Birla Bros; 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand; 56193 cwt groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton James Finlay and Co.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 50 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shinoh Maru for Shanghai:—3000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 150 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons.

IMPORTS.

March 15.

S S Hohenfels from Antwerp. Agents Lionel Edwards:—1526 bdles M.S. hoops; 650 bdles M.S sheets; 3420 bdles G.C. sheets; 1119 bales G.P. sheets; 480 coils galvanised iron wire; 10 pcs and 2 pkts wheels and axles; 444 pcs M.S. plats; 2862 pcs. and 436 bdles steel bars; 1990 bdles steel bailing hoops; 50 cases vegetable products.

S S Segram from Rangoon. Agents S. S. N. and Co.:—9377 bags rice; 1564 bags empty drums; 10 cases stoppers.

From Colombo:—300 bdles E.S. ginning.

From Tuticorin:—50 bales cotton waste; 156 bags tea.

From Trivandrum:—49 bags M.S. glass flasks.

From Calicut:—668 bags cocoanuts; 132 bales cotton; 9 bales khaddar; 34 jotas and 4 coils coir rope.

S S Karoa from Durban. Agents M M and Co.:—1036 tons coal; 54 bars silver; 62 boxes specie; 50 trays fresh fruits.

From Zanzibar:—1 case specie.

From Les Marquis:—11 bags copper scrap.

From Mossambique:—6645 bags cashewnuts; 19 bags napuppa seed.

From Zanzibar:—1525 bales cloves; 16 cases milk.

From Killerami:—12 bales hides; 2605 bales cotton.

S S Varela from Basra. Agents M M and Co.:—17751 bdles wet dates; 50 boxes, 2 bdles and 1 pkg. specie; 22 bags almonds; 9 bales and 8 bags cow skins; 37 bags K. almonds; 31 bags, 33 pieces scrap brass copper and aluminium.

From Karachi:—16 bags dry prowns; 74 bags gramshuni; 60 bags potatoes.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Afloat paid 48/4-1/2
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers March 49/3
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment paid & further buyers Mar. 52/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment buyers May/June 52/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/3
Oct/Dec per cwt 14/4-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/4
c. & f. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/4-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. spot 0/11-3/4 sellers

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 14.

T T Perlin on London	20.41-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/2
T T Brussels on London	35.00
T T Madrid on London	26.00
T T Milan on London	92 39
T T Berne on London	25.34
T T Paris on London	124 02
T T London on Prague	164.59

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£130-1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-3/4
Conversion Loan	£76-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-3/4
Consols	55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

RESULT OF HOSPITAL CUP RUGBY MATCHES

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the final of the Hospitals Cup Rugby Match. St. Barts beat London by eight points to three at Richmond.—Reuter.

COTTON STOCK IN JAPAN LOW.

CONSIDERABLE UNDERLYING STRENGTH

MESSRS. VURDHMAN AND CO'S VIEWS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

AMERICA.

It would be difficult to imagine a duller or more uninteresting state of affairs than has ruled since last we wrote. Fluctuations have been of very minor extent and with business almost negligible, New York July price improved 18 points.

The influences controlling the situation are so equally divided that enterprise is being checked all round, and the present position presents no attraction either as a sale or a purchase. The demand from the trade has continued in a most remarkable way. Advance are poorly held and declines when they occur are taken advantage of by shorts.

As emphatically expressed in our previous reports. the world consumption of American Cotton during the first six months of this season has increased over last season as per figures given out by the International Federation of Master Spinners. The consumption amounted to 82,2c.000 bales of American Cotton upto 31st January, 1928 against 74.23.000 bales during the same period last season. This figure indicates a strong statistical position and considerable underlying strength which is bound to have effect in due course.

As anticipated in our last report the Census Bureau announced yesterday The U. S. A. February mill consumption of 5,74,000 bales, decidedly a bullish figure against 5,82.000 bales during January. This figure is the second largest for February month during the past five years.

So far generally speaking crop preparations are fairly good, but there continues absence of rain over extreme West portions of the cotton belt and uncertainty with regard to the acreage of the forthcoming American crop.

We do not look for material movement in the near future and it rather appears to us that a continuation of the present situation may easily produce some-what lower level as holders get tired of present proceedings. If this transpires, we should suggest taking advantage of it to effect conservative purchases.

BOMBAY.

The local market presented rather a nervous appearance during the week, but picked up little strength yesterday and practically closed with unchanged quotations. Broach April/May is quoted to-day at Rs. 262/3.

Increased receipts, adding to the local stocks influenced long liquidation by tired bulls. This action of the market improved parity between East Indian and American Cotton with a result of a rather broad demand from Europe. So far Japan is buying sparingly in expectation of further improvement of the parity. However it will be interesting to note that stocks in Japan at the end of January were 5,97,000 bales of all growths against 10,01,000 bales at the end of July 1927 Thus the fact remains that Japan is bound to send impressive enquiry on any favourable turn.

The market is mainly ruled by the option dealers and while it is to their interest to keep prices within a narrow range of fluctuations, there is nothing in the situation to cause any material decline as enquiry for staple continues fairly active in the interior markets where buyers are paying higher prices.

As we proceed further in the coming months receipts are likely to show a steadily falling tendency and with the existence of potential demand from exporters we prefer purchases in easier markets for moderate profits.

KATHIAWRA NOTES

THE GOGO DEVELOPMENT

JAINS AND PALITANA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 11.

Some days back an expert adviser of the Government of India visited the port of Veraval and made a careful survey. Now comes the news that the Government mean to reconsider the question of the development of the Port of Goghu. Some months back this chapter was seriously opened, and some Government members visited the Port of Gogo in order to enlighten the Government on the possibilities of its development. The Committee after a very careful consideration, is said to have opined that the plan may better be postponed as it entailed a huge cost.

THE PORT OF GOGO

It may not be out place to mention here that the Port of Gogo went into the hands of the East India Company, in the year 1840, when for and in consideration of the sum of Rs. 4,000 being paid to him by the East India Company, and to be annually paid to him and his hereditary successors, the then Thakore of Bhavnagar agreed to relinquish all claims to any share in the land or sea customs at Gogo.

A GRIM TRAGEDY.

The Jain-Palitana question has been discussed threadbare but very few realise the inner heart-burnings that it has caused. The Jains are a commecial community and have employed their best genius to counteract the appetite of the Palitana Darbar and no one can say to-day that the Jains have come out the second best in the struggle. Poor Palitana! Sometimes, cruel fate transforms brilliant victories into ignoble defeats. When the Watson Award was given, there were jubilant flutterings in the official dove-cotes of the palace at Palitana. The Jains, though evidently crest-fallen, manoeuvred the defeat by a flanking movement into a silent triumph which has transformed the slough of despondency into an invincible armour of steel. The Jains may not be blamed if they do not expect a quick revision of the Watson Award so long as Watson rules the Foreign Office at Simla and Delhi.

PARSI CYCLISTS' RETURN HOME.

EXPERIENCE IN ITALY

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 13.

The three Parsi cyclists of Bombay who left their home on a tour round the world in October 1923 have reached Poona. They propose to reach Bombay on Sunday morning. They have covered in all 44,000 miles on bicycles and the story of their adventures is very thrilling.

From India they proceeded to Baluchistan where their first experiences were not quite pleasant. A bullet first greeted them. They stopped immediately and narrated the purpose of their 'intrusion.' The weather was not agreeable but they were not deterred. They passed through the deserts of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Sinai. At several places, they had to walk. In the desert regions, they had to go pursue their journey without any food. But none the less, they crossed the Sinai desert. They had a fairly pleasant time of it in Egypt. In Italy, they had to spend a night in a police lock-up having been mistaken for spies. Immediately after the police officials knew they committed a mistake, an apology was tendered to the youths.

RECORD RIDE.

In the other parts of Europe, the triumvirate could wheel their cycles without much difficulty. In Britain, the roads were particularly good and they made friends with several people. The Cycle Club of Glasgow gave them a reception. In America, they covered long distances without break and the record ride of the tour was about 176 miles in sixteen hours. They then turned to the Eastern countries. Japan, Manchuria, and China were covered.

China being in a state of war, the cyclists had considerable difficulty in making acquaintances. From China, they went to Rangoon and thence to Calcutta. Their journey from Rangoon to Calcutta was very remarkable. From Calcutta, they visited a number of places in India.

They have a busy programme at Poona. The local Parsi community is giving them a reception and the Boy Scouts and the Deccan Gymkhana intend to give them an entertainment.

CLAIMS OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

SUPPORT TO MAHAD SATYAGRAHA.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A huge meeting of the Depressed Classes of Maharashtra and Gujerat residing in Bombay was held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday night under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C., The hall was packed to full and a large number of ladies recorded their presence. The meeting lasted for about two hours and half. Various speakers addressed the meeting including Dr. Solanki and Dr. Ambedkar. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

After resolving to cooperate with the Simon Commission, the meeting passed the following among other resolutions.

This public meeting of the Depressed classes of Gujrat and Maharashtra resolves to cooperate in all possible ways with Simon Commission.

This meeting strongly supports the Secretary of State for India to extend the tenure of office of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, by a period of three years in the best interests of the people.

This meeting heartily supports the resolution unanimously passed at the All India Depressed classes Conference held at Delhi in the last week of February, asking the Government of India and the provincial Governments to appoint deserving members of the Depressed classes to the posts of Executive Councillors and ministers.

SUPPORT TO MAHAD SATYAGRAHA.

The meeting strongly supports the Satyagraha movement to be carried on at the Chowdar Tank at Mahad in District Kolaba, and expresses its satisfaction at the disolution of the injunction order in connection with the same.

This meeting expresses its deepest sympathy with their brethren in the Kolaba Ratnagiri Districts for the sufferings they are put to py the social and economi boycott procuaimed by the "upper" classes and Irges that a deputation should wait upon H. E. the Governor with a view to obtain alleviation of their sufferings.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

U.S.A, FEBRUARY MILL CONSUMPTION 574,000 BALES EARLY ADVANCE FOLLOWED BY PROFIT TAKING—FUTURES 3 POINTS HIGHER TO 1 POINT LOWER.

New York, Mar. 14.

The New York Cotton futures market ruled firm on bullish consumption figures but later declined on profit taking.

Recently considerable covering took place, and there being very small speculative interest, no buying power was noticed. The improvement in prices was taken advantage by tired bulls to secure profits. Prices opened 10 points higher and immediately rose 15 points above previous closing prices. There bring no enquiry prices steadily gave way and closed at about the lowest of the day. Spot prices improved 5 points to 19.10c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot prices improved 6 points to 18.65c.

The Census Bureaue in its report issued to-day stated U.S.A., Mills consumed 574,000 Bales during February against 582,000 Bales in January last. February consumption reads in comparison during the past seasons as under:—

1928	574,000
1927	590,000
1926	567,000
1925	550,000
1924	508,000

Thus the total consumption by American Mills for the last seven months shows an increase of about 2 lacs of bales despite higher level of prices.

N. Y. JULY—FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Mar. 14.

Previous closing	18.55
Opening 10 A.M.	18.65 plus 10
Highest 10.11 A.M.	18.70 plus 15
11 A.M.	18.65 plus 10
12 noon	18.56 plus 01
Lowest 2.59 P.M.	18.54—01
Closing 3 p.m.	18.54—01
Range 16 points.	

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter: "Market firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by large consumption, but later declined partially on realising."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect irregular market ultimtely higher."

From New York: "Domestic consumption continue large but trade conditions continue unsatisfactory, however has been pretty well discounted. Weather favourable for crop preparation. Spots held firmly shows firm undertone."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th inst. as follows: "Speculative interest small. Awaiting new crop developments. Prefer purchase"

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 14.

Mar.	18.60+.03
May	18.72+.01
July	18.54—.01
October	18.23—.02
December	18.15 - .01
January	18.12—.01
Middling, Spot	19.10+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 14.

May	18.35+.03
July	18.17+.05
Middling Spot	18.65+.06
New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
May	18.80
July	18.65
October	18.31
New York. Noon Call.	
May	18.72
July	18.56
October	18.25
New Orleans 9.50 a.m.	
May	18.43
July	18.24
October	17.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 14.

	a Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 14.

Demand Bills	487.50

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 14-3-28	7165000	11355000
,, Yesterday do.	18000	29000
Exports to date do.	5290000	8208000
Stock at Ports 9-3-28	1989000	2718000
,, Interior Towns do.	941000	1164000
,, Liverpool 9-3-28	846000	1306000
Visible Supply 9-3-28	4902000	6665000
Quantity in Sight do.	11931000	16163000

LIVERPOOL.

Quiet market. Improved bullish Consuption figures. Futures 7 to 3 Points Higher. Sales 7,000 Bales.

Liverpool, March 14.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 1 point and ruled quiet with no new feature. Prices firmed up in the later part of the session on bullish February Mill consumption of American Mills. The close was rather firm at a rise of 7 to 3 points. Spot demands was rather quiet and sales amounted 7,000 Bales Middling American Spot prices improved 8 points to 10.63d. per lb.

Fast Indian Spot prices were further raised by 5 points and sales of 150 Bales were reported.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points.

Egyptain futures again ruled firm and established a rise of 27 to 29 points by the close. Sakel Spot improved 15 points to 19.30d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Livepool dated 14th inst.:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Alabama, slightly warmer, Central belt fair, all balance cloudy.

(2) U. S. A. Mill Consumption during February 574,000 Bales.

From another friend.

"American February Consumption decidedly Bullish."

Langley and Co., yesterday cabled to their Liverpool friends as under:—

In view of surprisingly large consumption first half year and statistical position becoming strong. do you think it time commence to be long side?

If not telegraph reasons."

The reply received reads as under:—

'Do not think it a good time to operate on the bear side. Advise buying on any decline during "present month."

Messrs. Thos. Smith aid Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

1. "Consumption 5,74,000 Bales."

2. "Market looks tired may react a little."

Note:—Market is firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by large consumption, but later declined partially on realising.

American Mills Consumption during Feb. 1928. 574,000 B/s against 582,000 in Jany. 1928. Total for the season u1927/28. 3,625,000 B/s against same period previous year 3,434,000 B/s, an increase of 191,000 B/s, during seven months.

	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1926.
Number of active spindles	31,687,000	31,698,000
Exports of Lint and Linters	635,000	729,000
Stocks exclusive of in Manufacturing Establishments	1,669,000	1,707,000
In Warehouses and at Compresses	4,313,000	5,014,000
	Feb. 1827	Feb. 1926.
Number of active spindles	32,827,000	33,029,000
Exports of Lint and Linters	1,011,000	556,000
Stocks exclusive of in Manufacturing Establishments	1,933,000	1,831,000
In Warehouses and at Compresses	5,069,000	4,744,000

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from two Liverpool friends dated 14th Inst:—

"Report is oensidered Bullish. Market would have been better but for short interest pretty well covered."

"Except for Advance caused by large American consumption figures, no new feature. Quiet."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 14.

	Opening	Closing
March	10.06	10.12+.07
April		10.04+.07
May	9.95	10.00+.06
June		9.94+.06
July	9.86	9.91+.06
August		9.82+.05
September		9.73+.04
October	9.61	9.65+.04
November		9.60+.04
December		9.61+.04
January	9.55	9.59+.04
February		9.58+.04
March		9.56+.03
Middling Spot		10.63+.08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 14

Scinde, Fully Good	7.80+.05
Scinde, Fine	8.00+.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.20+.05
Bengal, Good	7.60+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80+.05
Bengal, Fine	8.00+.05
Oomra, Good	8.25+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.75+.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.25+.05
Broach, Fine	9.50+.05
Broach, Superfine	9.75+.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 14.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-3/16
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 14.

Coffee. Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	16-3/4

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING AND COVERING NARROW MARKET—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, March 15.

Following a small change in New York, the local market opened at Rs. 362|- for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 363|8 on short covering. At this level there was some liquidation and Liverpool opening being 5 points lower, rates at 4-30 were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 362|8.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 366|12.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. 307.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 307.
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. 334.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 334.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 15.

The forward market opened at 362/8 for Broach A.M. delivery and ruled steady with scattered buying. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were steady as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	363
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A.	367/4
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	307/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	307/8
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	334
Fine M. G. Oomra May	334/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 15.

March	221.20	+1.30
June	227.40	+0.90
September	231.30	+2.00

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Bengal March	307
Bengal May	307
Broach Apl/May	333
Broach July/Aug	337
Oomra March	334
Oomra May	334

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	330	323	316	309	301
S./P.	328	321	314	307	299
Rajputana	330	323	316	309	301
P./A.		419	412	405	
Oomra No. 3	349	342	335	325	
C. P. No. 1	374	367	360	350	
C. P. No. 2	362	355	348	338	
Khandesh		337	327	317	307
Muthia			320	310	300

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Mar. 15.

In-full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,033	249,055	303,580
Central India	1,097	233,432	240,897
Barsi and Nagar	2,441	233,592	174,623
Hyderabad-Gaorani	398	93,439	59,929
Berar	4,396	505,543	498,722
Central Provinces	2,335	220,819	202,410
Total Oomras	14,300	1,535,880	1,480,161
Dholera	1,227	80,935	91,537
N.-W. Provinces		61,117	52,970
Rajputana	175	32,694	33,370
Sind-Punjab	680	125,130	97,201
Broach	1,662	14,822	27,218
Coompta and Dharwar	451	5,645	28,345
Westerns-Northerns	1	4,122	11,905
Cocoanada			395
Pinneveliy and Cambodia	204	8,756	4,753
Persian	15	3,587	3,248
American		24,300	103,586
Egyptian and African		14,999	27,060
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		66	51
Total	18,715	1,911,983	1,961,800

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

In-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 8th Mar. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	4,544	363,287	175,780
Japan and China	12,500	518,689	915,992
Coast Ports	200	15,386	9,242
Up-country by rail		50,299	57,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		21,571	94,120
Total	17,244	969,232	1,252,108

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract. March
Bengal Superfine	320	
Bengal Fine	315	+ 5/6
Bengal F.G.	305	
Sind-Punjab Fine	315	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	305	
Wardha Hingt. Fine	365	
Nagpur Fine	365	+28
Yeotmal Fine	335	
Arvi Fine	355	+14
Amraoti Fine	345	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340	— 2
Mulkapur Fine	330	
Khandesh Fine	325	—12
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		—31
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	375	
Purna F.C.G.S.	340	

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar 15.

Gold Ready	21 8 6
Falguna	21 7 9
Chaitra	21 6 9
Baisakh	21 6 9
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96 97 98 99	——
National City	——

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59 14 0
London—Ready	26 5 0
Forward	26 3 0
London—Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7 1
Closing	2 7 1

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Falguna	59/13	59/13	59/13	59/13
Chaitra	59/13	59/13	59/13	59/13
Baisakh	59/13	59/13	59/13	59/13

Tone of Silver.—Dull China sold. Buying was miscellaneous. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 below the fixed price.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, March 13.

Wheat Ready	4/4 4/12
Wheat Har	4/5
Gram Ready	3/4 3/12
Gram Jeth	3/7/3
Barley Jeth	3/3
Cotton Seed Bisakh	4/0/9
Cotton Seeds Bhadon	4/4/6
Cotton Ready	28/0
Rapeseed Bisakh	6/9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 15.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 14th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,586
Linseed	11,672
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,601
Gingellyseeds	3,159
Groundnuts	18,562
Castorseed	17,720
Rice	37,667
Myrabollams	3,751
Cottonseed	13,520
Gram	4,070
Jowar	1,503
Maize	30
Barley	297
Bajree	1,075
Coal	3,599 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 15

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 80. highest Rs. 50/2/6; lowest Rs 49/15-6; closing Rs. 50/0/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11/9; closing Rs. 4/12.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 58/8; highest Rs. 58/11; closing Rs. 58/9/6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 15.

3 to 6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 to 6-1/2 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/2-1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment February Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June/July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/6 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—
February Rs. 9-4 per cwt F B H.
March Rs. 9/4 per cwt F B H.
June/July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/8 per cwt F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated, 14th March 1928.

Sugar May 15/6-3/4d.
Sugar December 16/-.
Rubber O/N/D 11-3/4d.

Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	——	
Idnore/Ujjain Fine	357	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	335	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine	+18	+15 A./May
Westerns M.G.	385	— 2
Westerns H.G.		
Combadia	455	
Miraj/Sangli	395	
Compta Good	400 +30	+26
Dholera		+ 3/4
Kadi/Viramgam		+ 7/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Khamgaon	320/322
500	Do.	C. P. No.	350/353
300	Do.	Khirakya	330/333
200	Do.	Khandesh	320/325
300	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Berar	320/323
400	Do.	Wun	354/357
200	B. Karshandas	Khandesh	320
500	Volkart Bros.	Berar	315/320
200	Toyomankwa	Karanja	346
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Hingoli	328
100	Do.	Kuradwadi	325
100	Currimbhai & Co.	Comptah	402
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Berhampore	331

STOCKS AND SHARES

IMPRESSIVE BUYING AND COVERING.

TATA IRON ADVANCE BUOYANTLY.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Mar. 15.

In sympathy with firm conditions in Industrial sections prices ruled very steady and recorded some rise on short covering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heavy buying of Tata Iron Shares, attained a new high level for Deferred Shares. Resumption of bull support induced short covering. Bombay Burma Shares were in good demand and the tone was firm prices closing at Rs. 862/8. Hydros ruled firm and closed at Rs. 1175/- Later on improved enquiry helped a rise in the prices of Indian Cements. Alcocks declined at the opening on scattered liquidation but improved considerably on good demand. There was better enquiry for Shipping Shares particularly for Bombay Steams.

STEAM:

On the whole the market ruled firm with an impressive bull support and prices advance buoyantly. In some scrips there exists short interest which is bound to tell favourably in due course and we think it risky to remain short.

IMPORTANT FLUCTUATION.

	Op.	Hi	Lo.	Cl.		Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
B. Dyeing	943/12	950	941/4	948/12	I. Cement	325	332/8	323/12	330
Fazal	883/12	887/8	882/8	887/8	B. Burma	853/12	863/12	851/4	862/8
Century	458/2	461/4	457/8	460	Tata Def.	318/12	326/4	315	325
Pearl	600	601/4	598/12	601/4	Tata Ord.	85/8	86/12	85	86/8
Tata Hyd.	1167/8	1175	1165	1175					

SECURITIES.

3-1/2 per cent Government Paper declined to 75/3 on local operators selling but recovered on short covering—Undertone is weak.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 15

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	395
100 Alliance	80
50 Apollo	6/4
500 Bombay Cotton	315
200 Bombay Dyeing	950
250 Bradbury	260
100 Centudy	460
100 Colaba Land	135
500 Central India P.	527/8
100 Coorla	172/8
100 Crescent	187/8
250 Currim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	645
200 Edward Sassoon	110
10 S. D. Sassoon	0/14/6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulbhoy	887/8
50 Finlay	140
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	80
100 Gokak	135
100 Indian Bleaching	317/8
100 Indore Malwa	371/4
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	24/4
100 Khatau	97/8
100 Kohinoor	286/4
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6850
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2000
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	85
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	306/4
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	293/12
200 Pearl	601/4
100 Phoenix	440
250 Simplex	206/4
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	202/8
50 Swan	140
100 Swadeshi	526/4
500 Tata Mill	82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1475
125 Imperial	353/12
50 India	91
25 Baroda	92/8
25 Central	25/8x.d.
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	250

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantej	880
Amritsar Patti	12?
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	100
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunf	98
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	98/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Anchra Valley	777/8
100 Alcock	380
125 B. Burma	862/8
10 B. Burma No. 1	308/12
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. t. Burma Pet	4/13
100 B. Tramway	156/14
50 B. Tramway	68/8
200 Bombay Steam	293/12
50 Bombay Telephone	50
10 Bundi Cement	23/6
250 Indian Cement	330
10 Centaal India Mining	22/12
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1?
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	250
10 Katni Deferred	825
50 Oriental Life Ass	2200
10 Punjab P. Cemena	15/2
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15/9
10 Shirrajpur	43/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	86/4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	195
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	317/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/8
1080 Tata Hydro	1175
100 Tata Oil	40
100 Tata Power Ord.	592/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	920

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 15.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee paper Rs. 75/7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1926-48 Rs. 101/14.

Forward Rates.—2nd April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8; 1915/55 Rs. 106-5.

Tone of Market.—Quiet, but steady.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 14.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£74-3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£225-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl. £8/17/6

Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl. £17/10/0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl. £18/10/0

LINSEED.

London, March 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton —
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl. £17/7/6
Shipment paid Apl/May £17/7/6

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Mar/Apl. £17/18/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Mar/Apl. 27/6
Delivery paid May/Aug. 28/9-3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 14.

	To-day's Closing
March	19.08+.27
April	18.93+.29
May	18.93+.29
June	18.93+.29
July	19.01+.29
August	19.01+.29
September	19.00+.29
October	19.08+.29
November	19.09+.27
December	19.07+.27
January	19.03+.27
February	19.01+.27
March	18.98+.27
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.30+.15

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

215 Scindia Steam 19/10

PREFERENCE SHARES

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100-7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref	695
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Cotton Pref.	104
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Miss Schalek's cinema lecture on Australian Welfare Work, Baby Week Show, 6-45 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor inspects the Armed Police at Naigaum, 7-30 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Town Hall, 1-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Igatpuri vs. Bombay Rovers, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition—Ladies' Day—Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails arrives at 6 a.m.

Sri Ramkrishna Anniversary celebrations, C. J. Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

SATURDAY, March 17.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Final Day of the Spring Meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey: General Association, Kirkee vs. Catholic Gymkhana 4-15 p.m., Salsette Amateurs vs. 1st Bn. G.I.P. Regt., 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

MONDAY, March 19.

Children's Aid Society, annual meeting St. George's Hospital Recreation Room, at 5-30 p.m. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will preside.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.—A.P.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 19th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

A CINEMA LECTURE.

Miss Schalek will give a cinema lecture to-day (Friday) at 6-45 p.m. on Australian Welfare Work at the Baby Week Show.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 61st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, a Conference will be held to consider the founding of a Purity League in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. when Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. H. W. Bryant and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will speak. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Uganda and Kenya Colony per extra S.S. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 7, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 74. The total mortality this day last year was 92.

BOMBAY TRADES COUNCIL.

A meeting of delegates of the various Trade Unions affiliated to the Bombay Trades Council will be held on Saturday (to-morrow) at 6 p.m. at the Congress House, to elect the Executive and to decide the arrangements with regard to the coming May Day celebration.

FREE EYE TREATMENT.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association, treated 207 patients in the month of February, 1928, of whom 163 were males and 44 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays. Spectacles were given free to six poor men.

FOUND.

A gentleman from Kandivlee has found a gold watch guard of inferior quality and handed over the same to the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for delivering it to the proper owner. The delivery may be taken from the Office of the Association at 139 Medows Street, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Talk: "London Fashions by Mail." By Evelyn Russell.

6-40 p.m. Symphony: Symphony No. 5 In E. Minor. Op. 95, Dvorak. As Recorded by the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra. Conducted by Sir Landon Ronald.

7-30 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-20 p.m. "Our London Letter." By Evelyn Russell.

9-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Master Vasant—Vocal Music.

11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Macinnes" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 12th instant.

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER

CHOICE OF CITY FATHERS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation elected on Thursday afternoon, a candidate for the post of Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

The Drainage Committee had recommended the following five candidates out of 43 applicants, viz:—Mr. D. K. Bhave, Mr. J. D. Daruwalla, Mr. S. N. Ghate, Mr. S. B. Bose and Mr. S. K. Bannerjee.

The nomination paper circulated among the Councillors to select a suitable candidate, however, contained four names in which the names of Mr. Bose and Mr. Bannerjee were omitted and that of Mr. Talagiri was placed instead.

METHOD OF SELECTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised a point of order stating that the names of Messrs. Bose and Bannerjee were omitted though they were recommended by the Drainage Committee in their report and that the name of Mr. Talagiri was introduced who was not recommended by the Committee.

Sir V. A. Dabholker justifying the procedure said the Corporation were not bound to take the recommendations of the Committee and they could bring any other candidate for nomination if they so desired.

Mr. Tairsee submitted that it was the duty of the Municipal Secretary to put in the list of the nominations all the names recommended by the Drainage Committee and if the two candidates who were from the mofussil and were not able to canvass among the Councillors were absent, they should not be made to suffer by their absence.

'A BIG FARCE.'

The President ruled that the nomination list as circulated among the members was in order and therefore the election of the candidates would be proceeded with.

Mr. Tairsee:—We are not going for elections but for a big farce. He then wanted to move an adjournment but the President said he had already announced that the elections would be proceeded with and therefore he could not entertain any proposition for adjournment. The Councillors then went to the ballot box to record their votes with the result that Mr. J. D. Daruwalla was duly declared elected.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

SCHEME OF COMPULSION

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday evening the proposal for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education for Muslim girls up to ten years of age in F and G Wards was sanctioned.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that a notification be issued with the necessary sanction of H. E. the Governor in Council declaring that primary education of Muslim girls up to ten years of age should be compulsory in F and G Wards of the City with effect from the 1st of October 1928 that in anticipation of the sanction of the Governor in Council, the Schools Committee be authorised to undertake from April 1928 the work of taking the preliminary census of the Muslim girls to be brought under compulsion and that the President be requested to represent to Government the desirability of supplementing their budget provision for 1928-29 and subsequent years for meeting their share of the expenditure for carrying out the scheme.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved that the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education in B and E Wards be approved.

The motion was carried unanimously.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICE INFORMANT

HIGH COURT REFUSES BAIL TO ACCUSED

A trial application was presented at the High Court on Thursday by Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, on behalf of Naranji Premji, one of the six accused involved in an assault on one Anantram Radhakishen Dave, a motor driver and alleged police informant, at Kalbadevi on 14th January last.

Mr. Desai contended, that the accused had been in custody since his arrest, and there was no substantial evidence to show that he had committed the crime. The complainant, since the second assault upon him, is not in a position to come shortly as a witness. So there was a possibility of the hearing being delayed.

Mr. Binning opposing the application argued that there was not sufficient reason for the accused's release on bail.

The trial, it is understood, will not be delayed even though the complainant is not in a position to give evidence.

The Hon. Judge after hearing arguments on both the sides refused to grant bail to the accused.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 93rd birthday anniversary celebration of Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna Deva, a public meeting will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m., Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Messrs. B. G. Pahalajani, R. G. Pradhan, Jayaramdas Daulatram, F. J. Ginwala and B. G. Bharucha will speak on the occasion. Mr. N. N. Gupta, the ex-editor of the "Tribune" of Lahore will read a paper on Sri Ramakrishna. The palace musician of Mysore, Ganavisharada B. Krishnappa and his disciples will entertain the audience.

LANGLEY--D'ARCY DEFAMATION CASE.

SPECIAL BENCH HEARS CROSS-APPEALS.

ALLEGATIONS RE. TURF PRACTICES.

The hearing commenced on Thursday, before a Special Appellate Bench consisting of the Hon. Justices Crump and Blackwell at the High Court, of the appeals in the sensational libel action of Mr. G. E. D. Langley, a race-horse-owner and a cotton merchant, claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages from his trainer Capt. D'Arcy.

The case has not created such great interest as its original trial last year. The case arose out of certain statements made by the defendant in a letter written by him to the Secretaries of the Western India Turf Club in connection with certain claims made by him, after he was dismissed by the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Kemp who originally tried the suit, held that the defendant had justified all the allegations except one which was not proved and that was the statement implying that the plaintiff was guilty of "other mal-practices" beyond those specifically mentioned by the defendant.

CONSOLIDATION OF APPEALS.

In respect of this one allegation, the judge held it to be untrue and defamatory of the plaintiff who was awarded nominal damage of Re. 1.

The plaintiff appealed claiming more substantial damages. A cross-appeal was also filed by Capt. D'Arcy in respect of the one allegation which the judge held not proved.

Both these appeals were consolidated and heard by a Special Bench consisting of Justices Blackwell and Crump.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, with Mr. Kenneth Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the plaintiff Mr. Langley.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, represented the defendant.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Desai stated that the defendant Capt. D'Arcy, after a chequered career, was employed as a trainer by Mr. Langley who was a race-horseowner and a steward of the Western India Turf Club. Mr. Shantidas Askaran was a partner in Mr. Langley's racing business.

TONIC TO HORSE.

The immediate circumstance leading to a breach between the plaintiff and the defendant was that on the morning of a racing day, the defendant gave a tonic injection to "My Lord," one of the plaintiff's horses and in doing so, broke the needle of the syringe in the body of the animal. The needle was taken out by the defendant by cutting open the skin. This incident having come to the notice of the plaintiff, he got angry with the defendant, because such tonic, or "doping" as it was called, was a malpractice under the rules of the Turf Club.

The defendant was dismissed, and several rumours were afloat regarding him, whereupon he asked the plaintiff to contradict the rumours, which the latter refused.

Another dispute arose between them regarding certain claims made by the defendant for his commission and stable rent. The matter was then referred to the Turf Club, and the defendant on 22nd March 1926, wrote a letter to the Secretaries in which he alleged: "Mr. Langley's instructions to me were such as to prevent me from winning at Poona. I was to give the public a bad impression at Poona, with a view to winning at Bombay."

The defendant further stated "In future I might be compelled to publish some of the turf practices (i.e. mal-practices) of one of our leading stewards (Mr. Langley)."

These allegations, according to Mr. Langley, were untrue and malicious, and calculated to lower him in the public and the racing circles.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant pleaded that the allegations were true in substance and in fact, and secondly that the occasion was privileged, so that the allegations even untrue, would not make the defendant liable.

PLAINTIFF'S GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Various grounds of appeal were urged by the plaintiff. The trial judge erred in the construction he put upon the suggestions or instructions given from time to time in correspondence by the plaintiff to the defendant regarding his horses during his absence from India. He also erred in the interpretation of certain terms such as "come tolight," "showingup" and similar expressions well understood in racing circles and in holding that the plaintiff's instructions were to race his horses unfairly and dishonestly in the Poona races.

The plaintiff further argued that the trial judge's observation that his horses were run consistently in races of unsuitable distances was not correct. He ought to have held that the horses were run in races which were proper from the point of view of their training and that a majority of them were run in races of appropriate distances. The judge had failed to give effect to the admission of the defendant on that point and erred in holding that the races selected by the plaintiff for the purpose of running his several horses were selected with the intention of misleading and deceiving the public.

OWNER'S OBLIGATION.

The judge was further to have held that there was no obligations on an owner to disclose the form of his horses or to run them only in races of suitable distances and that the only obligation or duty of the owner towards the public was that when a horse was run in any race, nothing should be done to prevent the horse from winning.

The plaintiff, continuing, submitted that the trial judge was wrong in his conclusion that the defendant had justified the defamatory allegation that the plaintiff's horses were run unfairly or dishonestly at Poona. The plaintiff disputed that the defamatory statements were made on a privileged occasion, the judge having held that such privilege was destroyed by reason of malice in the publication of the libel by the defendant. On these grounds the plaintiff contended that he was entitled to substantial damages and the costs of the suit.

DEFENDANT'S CROSS-OBJECTIONS.

In his cross-objections against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kemp, the defendant (Capt. D'Arcy) pointed out that the judge erred in the construction he placed on the statements complained of in the plaint as defamatory. In as much as the only innuendo put by the plaintiff on the meaning of the alleged defamatory statements was that it imputed that the plaintiff raced his horses "unfairly and dishonestly" and as the trial judge found that it was a fact, he ought to have entered judgment for the defendant and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The remark of the judge that the plaintiff had proved such malice on the part of the defendant as to destroy his plea of privilege was also not correct. In the circumstances the defendant submitted the judge ought to have ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the suit.

MR. DESAI'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Desai after briefly narrating the facts referred to the correspondence which took place between the plaintiff and the defendant after the latter's dismissal over the "My Lord" incident. Counsel argued that Mr. Langley left no doubt whatever as to the ground of Capt. D'Arcy's dismissal, namely a cut on the chest of "My Lord" caused by the breaking of a needle in the course of an injection. The plaintiff was neither irritated nor did he suggest at any time that the defendant was guilty of doping his horses.

Mr. Justice Blackwell: Giving a tonic does not mean doping.

Counsel: No.

SCOPE OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Justice Blackwell asked whether the plaintiff admitted that the letter was written on a privileged occasion.

Mr. Desai replied that even granting that such a defence was tenable, it was excluded by the defendant's conduct in having made allegations which were not strictly relevant to the purpose of his letter. In pressing his claims for commission and stable rent, the defendant was not justified in going outside the merits of his claim and referring to the plaintiff's alleged mal-practices.

MALICIOUS AND VINDICTIVE.

Mr. Desai submitted that Capt. D'Arcy was smarting under a grievance of dismissal, and was actuated by malice and vindictiveness in mking the allegations complained of. He could not, therefore, claim the defence of privilege.

The hearing was adjourned to to-day.

A TALEGAON PUBLIC SCHOOL

NAVIN SAMARTH VIDYALAYA.

The Principal of the Navin Shrisamarth Vidyalaya writes:—New students will be admitted from April; they must have passed 4th Marathi Standard and must be between eleven and fourteen years of age. All students must stay in the Residency. Monthly expenses come to Rs. 22. For particulars and application forms three anna stamps are to be sent.

SCHOOL BUILDING COLLAPSE

20 BOYS AND 4 TEACHERS INJURED.

DOHAD MUNICIPALITY'S ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, March 13.

To-day the building which was used for the Municipal Vernecular School, all of a sudden collapsed at about 4 p.m.

About 20 boys and 4 teachers are injured. They are removed to the hospital. An hour after the accident the city officials visited the place. Some boys are removed to their own houses by their parents. The building was an old and rotten one, yet the Municipality did not think of removing the school to another building. It will be interesting to know what steps the Municipality intends to take for the future safety of school children.

PARSI GLOBE CYCLISTS.

MRS. SABAWALA'S APPEAL FOR A PURSE

Mrs. A. P. Sabawala writes:—

About four and a half years ago, six young inexperienced but most heroic Zoroastrians, flushed with the vigour and enthusiasm of youth's best, and throbbing with the spirit of adventure, shot off suddenly into the great vast spaces of the unknown. What took them? Only six simple little pushbikes behind which throbbed six stout hearts. India heard and thought of them occasionally, felt proud when it had the time to do so, and sometimes forgot them altogether, in its own rush of life. Three of these cyclists returned home beaten in the fight, but the other three, the braver and stronger three, strode ahead undaunted. Rolling over desert, plain and mountain, they passed through the bitter blizzard, and under the scorching sun of four deserts, unknown, unwanted but dauntless in spirit, and determined in mind to conquer and not to be conquered.

Behold the victory is over, and the victors are now returning crowned with the laurels of a well-earned triumph, to Home, to rest and to all that is dear.

What is India going to do about it? What is Bombay the Generous going to do about it? What are, above all, the Bombay Zoroastrians going to do about it? Are you all going to rest idly and take this glorious achievement as a matter of course and say you feel glad and proud over it, or are you going to translate this pride into quick, prompt and solid action? Stir up, I appeal to you, Hindus, Parsees, Moslems, and unite in one great overwhelming mass of enthusiastic appreciation. Here is your chance. Rouse up I pray you, cast aside all other thoughts and feelings, and unite on the common and magnificent ground of "giving your very best" to "The very best." Let us all combine, and give those three young Parsee pioneer cyclists a hearty welcome, make them realize, the warmth and comfort of a real home, after years of untold hardships, yearnings and awful uncertainties. Unite, therefore, all of you, the rich and the poor alike, and present them with a fine fat purse full of the rupees of pride, the annas of thankfulness and the pies of affection.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following students have passed the Associate's and Fellowship Examinations of the above Body held in December, 1927:—

Associate's Examination:—(1) H. J. Irani, (2) B. N. Mehta, (3) R. B. Malwa, (4) M. D. Fonseca, (5) H. A. Vaidya, (6) H. Hyam, (7) M. S. Engineer, (8) M. V. Naidu, (9) E. A. Karkaria, (10) N. E. Patel, (11) J. E. Engineer.

Fellowship (Part I):—(1) S. H. Sadar, (2) B. R. Pal, (3) D. B. Subhedar.

Fellowship (Part II):—(1) B. R. Ponday, (2) B. C. Abhyankar, (3) D. F. Saher.

Fellowship (Parts I and II):—(1) V. H. Deshpande.

The Associate's Examination Result works out at 73 per cent. Passes and Fellowship 78 per cent.

DEATH OF PROF. MASANI

Prof. Aderji Mehernosji Masani, a well-known educationist, died at the age of 67 at his residence on Sleater Road, Bombay, on Wednesday evening. He was for a long time in the service of Baroda State and had held the high office of Education Minister of that State. He was the principal of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institute at the time of his death. He was a fellow of the Bombay University and was examiner of various University examinations.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute and the other institutions connected with it in and outside Bombay were closed on Wednesday.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING—4TH DAY.

ACCEPTANCES:

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Radium 9-3, Herbert 8-7, President 8-13, Sahara 8-13, Barmakhi 8-13, Black Hussar 8-13, Tai 8-13, Tahamtan 8-9, Sialkot 8-7, Amal 8-3, Seewan 8-7, Ophir 8-7, Windsor 8-7, Sultan Khan 8-7, Great Power 8-7, Adai 8-7, Asad Pasha 8-7, Fureed Pasha 8-7, July 8-3, March 8-3, Zafar 8-3.

THE KUT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Simbar 9-3, Chandra 8-6, Yekdrum 9-3, Sharwan 9-3, Nihaya 9-3, Joyfuss 9-3, Burq 9-1, Sir Sambo 9-1, Silver Light 9-1, Shogun 9-1, Silver Nest 8-13, Mujhood 8-13, Jabbar 8-13, Roly 8-11, Ruksh Rustom 8-11, Friday 8-10, Saturday 8-10, Wednesday 8-10, Sialkot 8-10, Shood Beg 8-10, Aurora 8-6, Sovereign 8-10, Abdul 8-10, Arden 8-10, Rowntree 8-10, Fakri Beg 8-10, Mahboob 8-10, May 8-6, Salim 8-6, Try To Win 8-6, Caror 8-6.

THE MHOW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Prince Edward 9-3, Zummar 9-3, Harfa 9-3, Good Surprise 8-13, Subram 8-12, Sayyad 8-12, Sultan Khan 8-5, Naughty Boy 8-12, Sterling 8-5, Friday 8-5, July 8-1, Lama 8-5, Morya 8-5, Great Power 8-5, Oman 8-5, Mijbil 8-5, Nabih 8-5, Baroda 8-1, Shammar 8-1.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Najian 9-11, Crown 9-9, Ahyid 9-0, Dhidha'a 9-0, Noman 8-11, Azedin 8-8, Kadoor Beg 8-8, White Cross 8-5, Salonie 8-2, Goolab 8-0, Baig 7-10, Weldon 7-10, Cheerio 7-9, Faithful 7-8, Kurdistan 7-6, Amanra 7-5, Sannayet 7-2.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Well Copped 9-7, Hills of Rome 8-0, Chapatti 7-11, Prose and Verse 9-5, Purser 9-2, Blyth Bachelor 9-2, Dark Blue 8-6, Jovial William 8-0, Pursued 9-0, Gamvros 8-13, Knight's Cross 8-12, Ian Ban 8-11, Fulfil 8-7, Italian Poet 8-1, Vikramsinha 7-13, Chinese Saint 7-10, Headstrong 7-3, Golden Shadow 7-3.

THE SPRINGTIME HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Red Prince 9-3, Amin 9-2, Amood 8-3, Zeebar 9-1, Dhidha'a 8-12, Mahtouz 8-11, Othello 8-7, Mukden 8-5, Sinnan 8-3, Moosaad 7-12, Apples 7-11, White Silk 7-11, Try Again 7-8, Fairdoss 7-6, Masud Beg 7-6.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Starboard 9-0, Eclair 8-13, Chrysolite 8-12, Diagram 8-12, Hoppy 8-9, Gallant Gael 7-13, Penetrate 7-9, P's and Q's 8-7, Bridault 8-7, Bridgman 8-7, Bell's Hill 8-5, Atreas 8-4, Dandaloo 7-11, Seafire 7-11, Gadget 7-9, Dargos 7-8, Greek Lad 7-7.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 750.

Celadon 9-4, Co-respondent 7-10, Tradition 9-1, Gallant Gael 9-0, Well Copped 8-9, Sparks 8-13, Modesty 8-13, Shri Narayan 8-11, Orange Lena 8-9, Silver Charm 8-0.

THE SPRINGTIME HANDICAP, Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Robert 9-3, Gog 8-11, Sanatogen 8-8, Amalfi 8-8, Subhan 8-8, Avar 8-8, Rehearsal 8-2, Mozan 8-1, Some Surprise 7-10, Sun Spray 8-1, Mijrin 8-0, Sarsam 7-10, Anwar 7-10, Telafar 7-10, Hamond 7-8, O'Brien 7-5, Tyrant 7-5, Khataf 7-2.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

FOUNDER'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

A portrait of the Hon. Sir Monmohandas Ramji was unveiled the committee hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon by Sir Shapurji Billimoria, President of the Chamber. The function was largely attended by the members including Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, etc.

Sir Shapurji in unveiling the portrait, said that the Hon. Sir Monmohandas Ramji was one of the founders of the Chamber and he had done so much to start the institution and had devoted himself to such an extent to run it successfully that he had rightly come to be regarded as and called the "Father of the Chamber." There was nothing like the voice of the Indian Commercial community before the Chamber was started and the institutions representing the foreign commercial community in the country were supposed to represent the Indian community also, though things now were different.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
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TOADYISM RUN RIOT.

The Bombay Legislative Council, where the Muslims and Non-Brahmins, with few honourable exceptions, vie with one another in humiliating toadyism for the sake of crumbs from the bureaucratic table, has had a discreditable record of public disservice not equalled by any other legislative body in the country. Only the other day it gave proof to the country of the scant regard it has for the vital interests of the poor agriculturists when it refused to pass a vote of censure against Government on the Bardoli question. It has surpassed its disgraceful record by the outrage it has committed on public decency in agreeing to defray the cost of Mr. Harvey. We shall deal in detail with the subject in a subsequent issue. To-day our concern is to point out what little reliance the public can have on men who are not alive to the duty they owe to the body of which they are members—men who seem incapable of vindicating its self-respect. There were many issues vital to public life involved in the demand for grant made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. But not the least of it was the dignity of the Council one of whose members was sought to be punished in the performance of his ligitimate duty.

There was no alternative for members of the Council who had any regard for the dignity and independence of the Council than summarily to reject the grant. The attitude of official and nominated members one can understand. They have to act like sheep. But the elected members who voted in the Government lobby on Thursday displayed a mentality which renders them unfit for public confidence. For the interests of the public can hardly be said to be safe in the hands of men who cannot stand up for the honour of the body of which they are members. By their action not only have they brought disgrace on the Bombay Council and have earned the condemnation of all right-thinking citizens but they have also made the task of a publicist seeking to expose mal-administration in a Government Department more fraught with peril to himself than it has been under the present bureaucratic dispensation. What is worst of all, they have by their unforgivable betrayal of public interest made it easier for such mal-administration to grow from bad to worse.

Despite the brave fight put up by Nationalist members, the official bloc, with its inglorious crowd of henchmen, has perpetrated an outrage on the dignity and privilege of the Council and on the integrity and decency of public life by a wanton appropriation of the tax-payers' money against the clearly expressed wishes and most cherished sentiments of the latter. It is now the duty of the tax-payers to take immediate and effective steps to denounce this outrage.

WHOSE IS THE VICTORY?

The "Times of India" has begun crooning over what it regards the Bombay Government's victory in the Legislative Council on the Bardoli debate. We admit the technical victory and regret even that. But when our contemporary expects the Bardoli Satyagraha to be called off because of the Council's decision, we demur. In the first place, the Satyagraha was never made conditional on the approval of the Council. It is true, however, that a popular movement should respect the opinion of the people's representatives. But such representatives have actually approved of the Satyagraha and have, as the popular votes show, censured the Government. Mr. Nariman's censure motion was defeated by 44 votes against 35. But the 44 votes against the motion included 30 votes of official and nominated members, who have no claims whatsoever on the loyalty of the people. If allowance is made for this important fact, it will be clear that the decision of the Council is a victory for the popular side.

The "Times of India" goes even so far as to say that the Council's decision is "a vote for a sane impartial administration of the Land Revenue policy of Government." Not even those who voted with Government, will all admit this plea. The Council has already condemned Government's policy of Settlement without reference to the Council itself. The issue in Bardoli at present is different. The ryots have not so far advanced the objection that the Settlement there had not the consent of the Legislature, but they urge that Government's present procedure is inconsistent with their own established practice and that their conclusions are based on inaccurate and unreliable data. Government servants in this Presidency as elsewhere, not being infallible, have made serious mistakes before, which were later brought to light and rectified after an impartial enquiry. All that the Bardoli ryots demand is such an enquiry. Why Government shirk it is better known to them. The "Times of India" hopes that "the unfortunate peasants of Bardoli, harassed and browbeaten into a course of action which can be only disastrous to them, will realise before it is too late that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by listening to the outsiders who are trying to get them to pull the chestnuts out of the fire." If it is implied that the peasants have been harassed by the leaders, it is a cold-blooded falsehood. As regards the charge that "outsiders" are exploiting the peasants, it comes with ill grace from the "Times of India." The people of Bardoli, at any rate, have by now realised who are their friends and who are not. And that is why outsiders are becoming angry.

MISAPPREHENSIONS.

In the letter published on this page explaining his attitude of emphatic support to the amended Clause 5 in the Bombay University Reform Bill, Mr. Munshi advances arguments which indicate that he has thoroughly misunderstood the whole point of the overwhelming popular opposition to the amended clause. Mr. Munshi says that the scope of the old clause was unlimited, that the Viceroy had under it the power of taking action on all acts of the University whether they were "intra-vires" or "ultra-vires." The new clause is, in his opinion, a change for the better, because it entitles the Governor, the Chancellor of the University, to annul any proceedings which in his opinion are "not in conformity with the Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations" of that body. Mr. Munshi labours to prove that this new clause means that the internal administration of the University is free from the interference of the Chancellor, but the reference to Clause 47 of the Bill which he is obliged to make to explain in what manner the Chancellor can declare certain proceedings "ultra-vires", vitiates his whole contention. Clause 47 vests in the Chancellor the power of construing the Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. This power of interpretation statutorily to be given to him is "final", unless a complaint is made to the High Court. For all practical purposes the Governor-Chancellor functions as the Prosecutor-Judge. Under Clause 47 he becomes the interpreter and prosecutor; under the new clause which Mr. Munshi considers such a splendid advance over the old position, he functions as the judge. Let it be remembered, even in spite of all that Blackstone has to say in his commentaries or Lord Chancellor Brougham has laid down in a famous case which Mr. Munshi quotes defining the "fundamental basis" of visitorial powers, that the fundamental argument justifying the public apprehension about this clause is that in a subject-country the outlook of the Governor-Chancellor, naturally taking the advice of officialdom, is bound to be different from the popular outlook in all crucial matters. The clause cuts at the very root of University autonomy. It is far better to drop the whole Bill than to have a measure which, instead of securing real reform, marks a distinct retrograde step by subjecting the University to official domination through a Governor-Chancellor. Will the bureaucracy tolerate for a moment the suggestion that the Chancellor should be a non-official elected by the Senate or by the Legislature?

NON-BRAHMINS' DUTY.

The first session of the National Non-Brahmin Conference, which meets at Nasik on Sunday next, is a sign of a healthy nationalist movement among the Bombay Non-Brahmins. These communities (it rests with them to transform themselves soon into one homogeneous community) have been hitherto led, or rather misled, by a small coterie not a few members of which have been seeking their own personal ends, making the Non-Brahmins the pawn in the game. Their timorousness and their main concern to stand well with Government may be discerned in their failure all these months to give a clear lead in connection with the Simon Commission and in their reprehensible neutrality in the Legislative Council on the Bardoli question and their no less reprehensible betrayal of the cause of the people in regard to the cost of the Harvey-Nariman case. Fortunately, however, young Nationalist Non-Brahmins have been recently asserting themselves and it is due to their efforts that the proposed Conference will be held at Nasik. The difference between this and the older Non-Brahmin Conference is significant. The latter was confined to those who would abjure all other political organisations, even the Congress. There is no such silly restriction placed upon the members of the Nationalist Conference, it being open to all Non-Brahmins who accept the creed of the Conference which is the attainment of full Responsible Government by all peaceful methods. We trust Nationalist Non-Brahmins will muster strong at the Conference. The most prominent question before the Conference will be the attitude towards the Commission. Nationalists, Brahmins or Non-Brahmins, can have but one honourable attitude and that is to leave the foreign Commission severely alone.

It is gratifying to learn that the Conference will also consider social questions. This is natural, if only because the political differences between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins have their origin in social differences. The Non-Brahmins, who rightly demand equality of social status with the so-called highest caste, will do well to wage a regular war on caste, the main cause of social inequalities among the Hindus. If all the Non-Brahmin Hindus destroy caste and thus absorb even the so-called untouchables, they will have rendered a supreme service both to Hinduism and the country. We expect great things from the Conference and wish it all success.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

In the course of his article on the "Future of Indian States" published in "The Chronicle", Mr. Abhyankar observed that if the Princes wanted their position to remain intact they must sacrifice their autocratic powers and curtail their personal expenditure and "accept a reasonable amount for their civil list." This he said, would enable the problem of Indian States "to be solved in no time." An encouraging achievement of the recent session of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi was that this body accepted unanimously the resolution moved by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner stating that the Princes should have "a fixed and well-defined privy purse" and that they should observe "a clear dividing line" between their personal expenditure and that of their States. To judge from the deliberations of the recent session of the Chamber of Princes, the ruling Princes realise that this is only one direction in which reform in administration is urgent. As the Maharajah of Bikaner declared in one of his speeches in the Chamber, "the times are changing and the Princes and States too have to adapt themselves to modern environments." His Highness referred to seven principles of good government, which he said were well worthy of being the watchwords of internal reforms. These were: privy purse, security of life and property by employment of as efficient and uncorrupt a police as possible for the maintenance of Law and Order, independent judiciary, the Reign of Law, including certainty of Law, its uniformity and approximation where possible with the laws of British India, stability of Public Services, efficiency and continuity of administration and beneficial rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects. That these principles should have been enunciated by one of the Princes themselves and should have been generally welcomed by the latter is a happy sign of the times.

UNIVERSITY & CHANCELLOR'S VISITORIAL POWERS.

MR. MUNSHI'S APOLOGIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An agitation is set up against the amendment which the Minister of Education proposes to move in connection with the visitorial powers of the Chancellor. In the course of this agitation references are repeatedly made to me; and you would permit me through your columns to place my attitude before the public.

I came to the Council with the principal object of helping in the amendment of the constitution of the University; and though the present form of the Bill is not as perfect as one can wish, during its successive stages I have laboured to introduce elements whereby popular will, and greater efficiency may be introduced in the working of the new Act. The conflicting claims of extreme democracy, and extreme officialism; the persistent menace of Communalism; the paramount interest of efficiency; the necessity of retaining popular control without weakening the academic: all these have cost me and those who worked with me endless effort and caution. As regards Government control, as I stated in the Council I welcomed as much as was necessary; and fought against the rest which was obnoxious. To the curious, I can only refer to the Draft at the first reading of the Bill, and present Draft.

THE OLD CLAUSE AND THE NEW.

Attempts have been made in certain quarters to make out, that the visitorial powers proposed to be given to the Chancellor are as abnoxious as those contained in the former clause.

The scope of the old clause was unlimited. The Vireroy under it had the power of taking action on all acts of the University, whether they were "intra-vires" or "ultra-vires" of it and to override the decision of the University on the smallest question by an executive flat.

The present clause only entitles the Chancellor to annul any proceeding which in his opinion is not in conformity with the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

So far as the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations are concerned, under the new Bill Statutes could be made by the Senate subject to the sanction of the Chancellor, but Ordinances could be made by the Syndicate and Regulations by the Academic Council without any reference whatsoever to the Chancellor. So in any case, where the Chancellor annuls the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations, they could be so altered by the respective authorities of the University as to cover the case in point. Only in a case, where the proceeding is not in conformity with the Act, the Chancellor can effectively annul the same. Therefore the University in its internal administration is free from any interference at the hands of the Chancellor. A comparison with other clauses of the Bill would show that even this power is not such an extraordinary weapon as it is suggested it is.

Clause 47 of the Bill gives to the Chancellor the power of construing Acts, Statutes, etc.—a power which invariably rests with the head of an institution. His decision is final, but subject to the existing jurisdiction of the High Court. All that this clause enacts is that where the Chancellor construes the Act under clause 47 and holds the proceedings "ultra-vires" he would have the power of annuling the proceedings. The construction as well as the annulment would be therefore subject to the remedy of any member of the University to obtain a proper decision from the High Court. My amendment asking for the deletion of the words: "In his opinion" if carriied would place this position on an unequivocal basis.

It would therefore require strong imagination and perhaps considerable ignorance of the English language to suggest that sub-clause (2) of the amended clause is anything like sub-clauses (4) and (5) of the old clause. When Mr. Kane who is a lawyer says that the amended clause is as good or bad as the old clause, I can only say that I "am" surprised.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND THE CONSTITUTION: OLD AND NEW.

The second argument is that the present constitution from the point of view of the independence of the University is better than the constitution which the new Bill with the amended clause will create.

A glance at the following comparative

(Continued on page 11.)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

ITS RE-CONSTRUCTION AND FUNCTION

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

The Government of Bombay have, it seems, practically closed down the department of Industries since the retirement of the last officer.

Handloom weaving was the centre of activities of this department and the attempts made by the officers concerned to popularise the art were sincere; but, unfortunately they have not been successful in gaining their objects so far. Improved machines have been built by the Department and they are being exhibited at prominent places noted for hand weaving. The Committee appointed to consider the lines of work of this Department have suggested that attention should be concentrated on the spread of handlooms and the Department was engaged in the same task. How far Government agree with the findings of the Committee remains to be seen. There should not be, to all external appearances, any reason to retrace the steps of the Department in furthering the cause of handlooms, the importance of which is now beyond all doubts recognised. As to the methods to be adopted to encourage the handlooms, drastic changes will have to be made in the working of the Department.

Handloom industry has survived as a cottage industry and in order to maintain and to popularise it, this main aspect cannot be lost sight of. Any attempts to introduce new and complicated machinery will only serve to put fresh obstacles in the way of progress of handlooms. What ought to be done is to remove the difficulties in the way and the industry will thrive of itself. Just as a learned surgeon washes and cleans the wound, thus giving nature time to heal up so also this Department which is no better than a surgeon (of industries) has to do. Men who have spent their life or the main part of it in practical handloom weaving will have to be taken into confidence and their opinion considered to do the work. Even if the Department of Industries looks after the handloom industry and removes the main difficulties in the way of progress, it will have done much.

Notes of The Day

Different Standards.

Mr. Belvi scored a very neat point in the Assembly during the discussion of Diwan Chamanlal's cuts in the demand of the Army Department. He reminded the House that Britain had always two standards of administration, one for the Whites and the other for the coloured peoples of the Empire. Quoting Sir John Simon's remark in 1922 in the House of Commons about the Irish Constitution Bill, Mr. Belvi emphasized the deliberate difference made by Britain in her treatment of the question of self-determination in Ireland and in India. Sir John Simon had declared that an encouraging feature of the Irish Constitution Bill was that it was a Constitution drafted by the Irish for the Irish people. But when Indians demand that they are entitled to draft a Constitution for themselves, upon them is foisted an All-White Commission which presumes to formulate for the Indian people a political future as a "settlement" which must be "imposed" upon them.

Pseudo-Democracy At Work.

The camouflaged democracy foisted upon India through the constitution of the fraudulent scheme of Dyarchy is being exposed completely in province after province where the bureaucracy seeks to impose its will upon the people. It is significant that the official methods of imposing this will are of the same kind everywhere. In Bengal the Government were defeated thrice during one day in the Legislative Council, the popular representatives successfully carrying through token cuts protesting against the Collector's power in granting licenses, against the abnormal rise in permit fees for cattle grazing in forests and against the irrigation policy of Government. In the Madras Legislative Council the Government suffered six defeats in one day, as a mark of popular protest against the land revenue settlement policy, the non-separation of judicial from executive and four other popular grievances. In the C. P. Legislative Council Rao Bahadur Kelkar's cut under the head survey and settlement was carried, the Government not venturing to claim a division. In a truly democratic Government, the upholders of unpopular policies would be obliged to resign at once and make room for the party which enjoys popular support. India will refuse to accept pseudo-democratic frauds even if the new Commission of Inquiry gives them a fresh coating with the hope that some Indians at least will mistake it for the genuine article.

Pilot Sense.

Indians are not as yet afforded opportunity of being trained for service in the Air Corps. On one pretext or another the question of such training is being deferred and as a popular representative in the Central Legislature complained, after some time the official argument defending the exclusion of Indians from the Air Service will be that they are lacking in "air sense." In the Bombay Legislative Council the reply of the General Member to Mr. Bechar's question in regard to the employment of Indians in the pilot service of the Karachi Port Trust indicates that unless this aspect of Indianisation is taken up immediately in the Press and in the Legislature and its urgency is emphasized Indians will run the danger of being told that they have no "pilot sense." Mr. Bechar was informed that there was no racial bar in the Karachi Port Trust against Indians, that Indians having the requisite qualifications were not available and that the question of "training suitable young Indians" was under consideration. This is the usual story.

Parsis and All-Parties' Conference.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has answered very satisfactorily, in a letter from him which we have published, the complaint that Parsi representatives were not included in the All-Parties' Conference. He refers to the letter of invitation sent by him to four Parsi Associations in Bombay, the Zoroastrian Association, the Parsi Central Association, the Parsi Punchayat and the Parsi Rajkeya Subha. The first of these acknowledged the invitation but could not send a representative in time. The Parsi Central Association and the Parsi Punchayat did not even acknowledge the invitation. It is unfortunate that a body like the Parsi Punchayat, which represents the mass of the Parsi community and has at its head a Parsi Baronet whose sympathies with the nationalist cause are well-known, did not send a representative to such an important Conference. It could not have made a better choice than its President, Sir Dinshaw Petit.

Administration of Aundh.

The Annual Administration Report of the Aundh State for the year 1926-27 shows how much even a small State like Aundh can do for its subjects if the Ruler is imbued with progressive ideas. The State has a population of less than a lakh but it has a little Representative Assembly to which the Chief has expressed his willingness to submit even his Khasgi Budget "for discussion." It will not be long, let us hope, before the Chief submits the whole Budget to the Assembly's vote. The Chief is particularly enthusiastic about industries and education. It is largely due to his patronage that the well-known Kirloskar Brothers' Iron Factory and the Ogle Glass Works in the State have achieved their present success. The State also maintains an efficient Industrial Laboratory. About 35 per cent. of the children of school-going age attend school and the recently introduced system of compulsory education may be expected to raise the percentage much higher at an early date. The most commendable feature of the education in the State is the stress laid on physical culture for girls as well as boys. The most common form of exercise is the Indian Namaskaras on which subject the Chief, himself a great physical culturist, has written an excellent book. Swimming has been made compulsory for every boy and girl in the high school. Such is the Chief's enthusiasm for physical culture that he himself trained during the year five students every week. The Municipalities in the State have been given the right of electing their own Presidents. Further growth of self-governing institutions is bound to make Aundh one of the most progressive small States in India.

SHOCKING BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC CAUSE.

BOMBAY COUNCIL STULTIFIES ITSELF.

MUSLIMS AND NON-BRAHMINS IN GOVT. LOBBY.

TAXPAYERS TO PAY HARVEY'S COSTS.

To the disgrace of the popular majority in the House, the Bombay Legislative Council voted the demand for granting Mr. Harvey's expenses in the Harvey-Nariman case. The Advocate-General, the General Member and the Home Member made speeches on behalf of Government. The popular party was represented by Messrs. Pahalajani, Munshi, Kale, Petit, Jairamdas and others. Most of the Muslim and Non-Brahman members with the addition of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, voted with Government, the division being 63 as against 36. The House was never so full as yesterday.

At the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon, the House voted upon the supplementary demand for the cost of prosecuting Mr. K. F. Nariman. The Council thus stultified itself most ignominiously. If the atmosphere was exciting, the surprises most painful, the gross betrayal of public trust was never more shocking. Very few would have imagined that a Legislative Council should thus come forward to sacrifice its rights, its privileges and, above all, its self-respect. But thanks to the "Johukumies," the place-hunters and the reactionaries, Bombay earned the distinction of setting an example and a bad precedent too. The learned Advocate-General who was only sworn-in the previous day, as a nominated member of the Council, and who, according to uncontradicted reports, had advised the Government that there was no case for an appeal against the Lower Court's judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case, was the only member who counted for anything to speak from the Government Benches. As was expected, he was perfectly logical in his defence of the Government policy.

From the trend of the argument of the Hon. Member, it appeared that all along he was building his argument on the presumption that the resolution of the Executive was obligatory on the House. In other words, the Advocate-General wanted the House to believe that the Government resolution had to be taken as the last word. And the judgment, when read with that resolution, the learned speaker contended, justified the demand which was before the House. The dramatic and exciting close of Wednesday's debate when Mr. Nariman was compelled abruptly to conclude his speech, had left a marked impression on all sides of the House, and there was every chance of a popular victory. But the expectations were falsified and the debate ended in a tragedy. The House divided on the motion. The whole Muslim bloc, with honourable exceptions, of course, the non-Brahmins under the leadership of Mr. Jadhav and even Mr. R. G. Pradhan without compunction, betrayed the popular cause and quietly walked into the Government lobby. As a consequence, the result of the division was a crushing defeat for the popular parties; 63 voted for the motion, 36 against, and the grant was carried.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) who initiated the debate on Thursday, sprang a surprise on the House by his support of the demand. Rao Bahadur Kale who followed, made a solid contribution to the debate. He made out a convincing case that there could be no justification on any grounds for the Government to make demand of that kind. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and others had also their say, and Mr. J. B. Petit did not lag behind. Mr. Petit was specific and direct in his statements. He declared that he had followed the debate with an open mind all along; but even the Advocate-General could not convince him about the justification of the Government's case. He asserted that the only self-respecting course for the House was to reject the demand for grant unceremoniously.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) contended that the demand for the grant before the House was a violation of the privileges of the House. But the most striking contribution came from the Hon. Member for Eastern Sind. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram knocked at the bottom of the whole question and exposed the utter hollowness of the Advocate-General's contention.

But in spite of the clear and unchallengeable exposition of the question by the popular side, the establishment of a clear case for rejecting the grant, passionate appeals to uphold the honour, rights and privileges of the House, an irresponsible Executive with its henchmen could, under a very singular constitution, command a majority. The Hon. the General Member who replied to the debate was never so provocative. He was heckled and interrupted, but would not yield. And the Hon. the President would not intervene, though he was ever alert to call to order Hon. members at the slightest digression. The clever manipulation of votes on the one hand, and the lack of proper organisation on the other, were responsible for the self-stultification of the House and proved once again—if such proof was at all necessary—that the vote in the Bombay Council does not in the least reflect public opinion.

The debate on the supplementary grant of Rs. 60,800 demanded by the General member to meet the expenses of the Harvey-Nariman libel case was resumed at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday. Referring to the point of procedure raised by B. G. Pahalajani and Mr. K. M. Munshi as to whether Government were not bound to produce before the House the legal opinion obtained by them, according sanction to Mr. Harvey to launch the prosecution against Mr. Nariman, the President ruled that Government were not bound to produce before the House the document in question. He reminded the House of his ruling which he had given on the previous day when the point of order was raised. That ruling was that if any member of Government refers to any document and relies on it then it is the privilege of the House to have the possession of it. "The President further recalled that on a previous occasion his predecessor, the late Sir Narayan Chandvarkar had also given an exctly similar ruling.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Referring to the practice prevailing in the House of Commons, the President informed the House that no Minister of the Crown was at liberty to quote from a dispatch or a state paper unless he was prepared to place it on the table of the House of Commons. However, there was a different convention regarding the documents passing between officers of Government. The practice of the House of Commons in this behalf was that such documents should not be placed on the table if they were treated as confidential.

A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT.

The General Member got up and made a statement that the legal opinion which Government had obtained was a confidential document.

The President ruled that in view of the statement made by the General Member, Government were not bound to place the document on the Council table.

MR. PRADHAN TO THE RESCUE

Resuming the debate on the supplementary grant, Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nashik District) said that the only question which they had to consider was whether the allegations made by Mr. Nariman against Mr. Harvey had been proved in the court of law. As Mr. Harvey was one of the higher officers who were alleged to have been guilty of corrupt practices, there was no denying the fact that in making the allegations against the higher officers of the Development Department Mr. Nariman had made the same allegations against Mr. Harvey also. The speaker gave his opinion that the charges against Mr. Harvey had not been proved in the court of law. (One voice:—Question!) Proceeding, Mr. Pradhan reminded the House of the story told by the General Member that it was repeatedly suggested to Mr. Nariman that he should lend a helping hand to the Government by placing all his information at their disposal. The speaker was sorry that Mr. Nariman could not see his way to co-operate with the Government.

It was suggested, he went on to say, that the Government in prosecuting Mr. Nariman were instigated by a spirit of malice against him. Would anybody ever believe that a generous man of the type of the General Member would have any feelings of malice against a public worker like Mr. Nariman? Certainly not. Mr. Pradhan then proceeded to point out that Government were perfectly justified in sanctioning the prosecution, and for that reason it was only in the fitness of things that the House should pass the grant.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR NARIMAN'S EXPENSES.

Coming to the expenses incurred by Mr. Nariman the speaker suggested to the Government that they should bring before the House a supplementary grant to meet the expenses of Mr. Nariman also. He was sure that such a demand for supplementary grant would be supported by a majority of members. He hoped that the resolution of which Mr. B. V. Jadhav had given notice, would obtain priority over every other non-official business and would be carried by the House. (The official cheers greeted Mr. R. G. Pradhan when he concluded his speech.)

A SIGNIFICANT POINT.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) opposing the grant, laid stress on a very significant point to which he called the attention of the House. Mr. Nariman, he continued, had not gone outside the House to make his allegations. Whatever allegations he had made, were made on the floor of the House. The speaker observed that the proper course for Government would have been to set on foot an investigation into the affairs of the Development Department, immediately after Mr. Nariman had made the allegations. It was a practice in every Government department, the speaker affirmed that whenever information about any corruption on the part of a Government officer was given, it was Government in the first instance who set on foot an immediate enquiry. Rao Bahadur Kale's conclusion was that Government were not right in sanctioning the prosecution against Mr. Nariman in the interests of the public. He then asked the House to judge for themselves whether the findings of the learned Magistrate satisfied the Government's order to Mr. Harvey? Quoting from the printed judgment of the case, the speaker pointed out that the learned Magistrate had held that the change in the intent of the mild steel bars was made at the instance of Mr. Harvey. Referring to the plea of good faith which was established in the court of law he submitted that good faith was nothing more or nothing less than proving the circumstances that led to the making of the allegations. Concluding Rao Bahadur Kale opined that Mr. Nariman had proved the allegations in the court of law.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University) in a powerful speech full of cogent arguments, observed that the money had already been spent and now the General Member was coming before the House to obtain a sanction for it. If the House did not give the grant, it was obvious that the General Member would resort to either of the two courses which were open to him. Either the restoration of the grant would be certified by His Excellency, the Governor or the Government would file a suit against Mr. Harvey for the recovery of the cost. In either case the position of the Government would be very difficult.

Coming to the judgment, the speaker said they had to consider only one main issue and that was whether the allegations made by Mr. Nariman were proved in the Court of the law. It would be very difficult, he opined, for anybody except a judicial tribunal to express an opinion whether the allegations were proved or not. In view of the fact that the matter had generated so much heat in the House, it was advisable for the Government that they should not decide the matter by a majority of votes which they could at any time manipulate.

THE WHOLE POSITION.

The speaker then put the whole situation in a nut-shell. There were, in his opinion, three substantial allegations, namely, (1) the existence of ugly rumours, (2) that the order was placed deliberately and intentionally and (3) there was ulterior motive behind the alteration in the indent. As regards the first of these allegations, the learned counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Velinkar, had admitted that there was an existence of ugly rumours about the corruption. As regards the second allegation, the learned Magistrate had held that the order was placed deliberately and intentionally. As regards the third, the judicial tribunal would be in a better position to give definite opinion as to whether the findings of the Magistrate amounted to failure of charge. He, however, reminded the House that the Magistrate had said in his judgment that Mr. Nariman had not openly preferred any charge against Mr. Harvey.

MEMBER'S PRIVILEGES.

Referring to the privileges of a member of the Council, Mr. Munshi emphasized the point that the honourable member of the House must be as much respected by the Government as any of the officials sitting on Government benches. (Hear, hear). He then went on to describe what sort of man Mr. Harvey was for whom the Government had shown such an exceptional solicitude. This precious Mr. Harvey, he said, had deluded the General Member by supplying inaccurate information. Again the same precious officer had altered his statements and theories times without number even in the Court of law. The speaker did not understand how Government could own Mr. Harvey after what he had done. Concluding, he appealed to the General Member not to press the demand to the vote unless he had consulted the opinion of a judicial tribunal.

MR. JADHAV FOR GRANT.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara), observed that nobody would call into question the hgh sense of public service which had actuated Mr. Nariman in undergoing the ordeal which he was forced to undergo. He hoped that the House would unanimously pass the resolution which he had tabled and would vote for a grant to defray the expenses incurred by Mr. Nariman. The pertinent question which they had to consider at that moment was whether Mr. Harvey should be asked to bear the cost or Government should bear it. He pointed out that the money had already been spent and it was chargeable to General Revenue. The House was, therefore, bound to grant the amount which the General Member had demanded. If they did not like the attitude of the Government, they could pass a vote of censure against the General Member but in all honour it was their duty to make the grant that was asked.

VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

When the House reassembled after tea recess, the supplementary grant was further opposed by Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) who laid stress upon the constitutional privileges of the House of which Mr. Nariman was a member. The speaker pointed out that every member of the Legislature was entitled to the freedom of speech on the floor of the House. He further contended that Mr. Nariman was actually forced by Government to make a statement in the House, which was subsequently subjected to criminal proceedings in a Court of law. This position, in his opinion, involved a serious violation of the constitutional rights and privileges of the House. Proceeding, Mr. Pahalajani pointed out to the House that the procedure adopted by the Government in the case of Mr. Harvey was a very novel procedure which was never adopted in any other case before. The Government had always had a soft corner for Mr. Harvey for reasons best known to themselves. The gist of the speaker's contention was that Government were not justified in sanctioning the prosecution and Mr. Nariman had materially proved in the Court of law the allegations he had made against the officers of the Development Department. The speaker appealed to the House to reject the grant and safeguard the rights and privileges of an honourable member of the House.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEFENCE.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, the Acting Advocate-General and a nominated member of the House, then rose to support the grant. At the outset, he made one or two observations on points raised by the speakers who had proceeded him. He wanted the House to understand that he was not there to express his opinion as an Advocate-General. He had the same right of expression of opinion as any other member of the House. The Government members, he said, were as honest as the members on the other side of the House. Honesty had not singled out its residence in the hearts of a few members only. Coming to the debate, he observed that the real issue before them was who had to bear the cost. The examination of that issue, in his opinion, depended on the construction of the Government resolution. The resolution was very plain. It said that the proceedings were instituted at the cost of the Government but if the complaint was dismissed due to Mr. Nariman proving his allegations against Mr. Harvey the cost was to be borne by Mr. Harvey. Now the next question was whether Mr. Nariman had proved his allegations. What were the substantial allegations? As far as he could see, they were three. (1) The change of 5-8" bars into 7-8" bars, (2) that the change was done deliberately and intentionally and (3) there was a corrupt and ulterior motive behind the change. The learned Magistrate had definitely said, argued the speaker, that the plea of justification had failed. The failure of the justification of plea did imply that the charges were not proved in the Court of law. He was sure that Mr. Nariman was out to play the bold game. He was not, therefore, disposed to believe that Mr. Nariman cared very much for the minor allegations. The charge of corruption was the gravamen of all the allegations made by Mr. Nariman. Now the Magistrate had held that the charge of corruption had failed. Several speakers had contended that Mr. Nariman had proved his allegations. The speaker could not understand how this opinion would be consistent with the finding of the Magistrate that the plea of jusification had failed.

"MR. HARVEY—NOT INNOCENT."

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association), speaking on the demand for grant, drew attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Harvey had not behaved in a manner which would, in any way, prove his innocence. He had on more than one occasion given inaccurate information to the General Member. It surpassed the speaker's imagination why a big and responsible officer like Mr. Harvey should have gone out of his way to make alterations in the case now and then if he was so innocent as he was represented to be. The natural inference was that Mr. Harvey must have had his own misgivings about his conduct. Continuing, Mr. Petit said he did not think that Mr. Harvey had at all come out creditably from the proceedings. At any rate, he had not come out innocent. The speaker was disposed to believe that in sanctioning the prosecution, the General Member must have been actuated by a desire that an officer of the Government should get an

(Continued on next page.)

POPULAR VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY

ARMY ESTIMATES REDUCED TO ONE RUPEE

Cut in Executive Council Demand Agreed to.

GOVT. SUFFERS TWO DEFEATS IN ONE DAY.

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, March 15.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Chamanlal's motion reducing the Army Department Estimate to one rupee was passed by sixty-six votes to fifty-one.

The Executive Council grant was thrown out by the Assemby by 58 votes against 53. This was the second defeat of Government to-day. Mr. Jinnah was not present and some members of his Party did not vote.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

The attendance was fair and the galleries were sparsely occupied when the Assembly met this morning to conclude voting on demands for grants.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, speaking on Mr. Chamanlal's motion reducing the Army demand by over five lakhs and seventy thousand rupees, said that British Government was out-machiavelling Machiavelli. The latter suggested that by giving arms to people, the sovereign created confidence in the people and removed hatred. Government acted just the opposite way. No such parallel could be found of the sovereign's attitude towards his people.

Mr. Rananjaya Sinha said that never before was a better chance available for the British Government to win the hearts of Indians than the present; but Government instead had taken the policy of retarding the Indian progress. During the War, Indians were being described as brave and gallant people, and only ten years after they were described as inefficient.

"APOLOGIST OF GOVERNMENT."

Colonel Crawford regretted the criticism of the Commander-in-Chief who, being an active soldier, should not have been brought into political controversy. Mr. Goswamy's attack describing the Commander-in-Chief's speech as a cowardly libel on the people of India was, in view of the Commander-in-Chief's great sympathy, entirely unwarranted and subversive of discipline in the army.

As regards Indianisation, his criticism of Government was that the policy of finding officers from the Indian urban middle classes was fundamentally wrong. The speaker, amidst laughter, painted a picture of the Indian Army led by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar as Field Marshal, but that would stand good only when the League of Nations had become the arbiter. Till then the fact facing them remained that the Frontier men long before they resort to law would resort to arms.

MR. IYENGAR'S WARNING.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said the unofficial apologist, Col. Crawford had provoked him to speak. If the Commander-in-Chief was the Minister for the Army in this House, the Commander-in-Chief must take the consequences and face legitimate criticism. "When he makes a speech calculated to rouse the deepest resentment and provoke a counter-attack, he must in sportsmanlike spirit welcome the criticism." If Government wished to save the Commander-in-Chief, it should accept the unofficial demand for the appointment of a civilian Minister for the Army. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar told Col. Crawford the political centre of gravity was not in the Civil Service but in the unofficial European community in India. If Europeans wished to remain Indian citizens, they must throw in their weight and not with Indians and not provoke and taunt them as Col. Crawford had done.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan suggested that Indians be given rifles to defend themselves against trans-Frontier tribesmen.

Lt. Nawaz Khan supported the suggestion, the Commander-in-Chief should not be a member of the Legislature. He supported Mr. Chamanlal's censure cut because India wanted a national army for which a start should be made at any cost.

Capt. Kabul opposed the cut and said Indian officers of equal fitness and training as Europeans were not available.

HUGE WASTE OF MONEY.

Dr. Moonje gave statistics of the expenditure in the Royal Air Force both in India and England showing what huge waste of money was happening in every branch and he asked whether there was any country in the world which spent more than two crores on the Royal Air Force and yet not had one single national as officer.

Mr. Joshi criticised the so-called nation-building departments. The army administration had conditions of service worse than the railways. In about ten factories the army maintained about 18,000 workers on a temporary basis, without giving them the benefits of the leave and pension rules. The conditions of service of the clerical staff were disappointing. He urged fair and just treatment in all departments in the army and the granting of permission to join the Trade Unions.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Mr. MacWorth Young, Army Secre-

(Continued on next page).

DR. ANSARI EXAMINES MAHATMA.

GENERAL CONDITION FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 15.

Mr. Gandhi was examined yesterday by Dr. Ansari who arrived here from Delhi on Tuesday accompanied by Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj. Mr. Gandhi's general condition is fairly satisfactory.

Dr. Ansari left for Delhi this morning.—A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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HINCHCLIFFE FLIGHT MYSTERY

PILOT SINCLAIR EMERGES FROM OBSCURITY.

LEFT BEHIND AT THE LAST MOMENT

LONDON, March. 15.

Pilot Gordon Sinclair emerging from obscurity which has recently surrounded his movements, paid a visit to Mrs. Hinchliffe. Interviewed by Reuter, Sinclair said that only a couple of hours before the flight started, Miss Mackay decided to accompany Hinchcliffe. "Now we are waiting anxiously but are still full of hope", he added, "as Hinchcliffe frequently referred to the possibility of pushing on to Philadelphia if possible. The petrol on board will last fortyfive to fifty hours."

LEFT BEHIND AT THE LAST MOMENT

Sinclair declared that he had been working on preparing the plane for flight for a fortnight. The rest of the party arrived three days ago. "I was so busy that I did not take much notice of repeated conversations between Hinchliffe and Miss Mackay, but suddenly at two in the morning on 13th March I learned that I was not to fly. I left the hotel at four in the morning with Hinchcliffe. Miss Mackay and the latter's friend reached the aerodrome and started up the engines. Hinchcliffe and Mackay shook hands with me and climbed on board. In a few moments the machine was a small spot in the horizon." Sinclair thought that it was feasible that they had slipped into Newfoundland in a slight fog and "may even now be safe".—Reuter.

NO NEWS OF MISS MACKAY.

ANXIETY AT LORD INCHCAPE'S TOWN HOUSE

LONDON, March. 14.

At eight in morning of the 14th instant no news had been received in London of Hinchcliffe who is flying to New York—Reuter.

The staff of Lord Inchcape's townhouse waited all night for news of Lord Inchcape's daughter the Honourable Elsie Mackay who however has not returned. Neither has anything been heard of her. Thus, the report that she was accompanying Hinchcliffe as relief pilot which she denied last week, is apparently true.—Reuter.

FLYING TOWARDS PHILADELPHIA ?

LONDON, March 15.

Atlantic City.—A large aeroplane is reported to have been heard in the vicinity flying towards Philadelphia at eleven twenty last evening.—Reuter.

(Later):—A number of other places in the New England coast have similarly reported hearing an aeroplane.

The Air Port officials at New York, however, are very sceptical. None of the reports hitherto is authenticated.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 15.

St. Johns (Newfoundland):—It is six in the morning now, and it is daylight. There is still no sign of Capt. Hinchliffe.—Reuter.

EXPORT OF HIDES AND BONES

INDIAS ABSTINENCE FROM CONFERENCE

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Geneva.—The International Conference for abolition of prohibitions on export of hides and bones met to endeavour to reach an agreement between interested countries. Of the fourteen countries where such prohibition exists India and and Greece have abstained from participation in the Conference. The Conference favoured the entire abolition of export duties on raw hides, and by eight votes to four decided against the immediate abolition of export duties on bones.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 15.
Previous Closing Rate	18.54
To-day's Opening Rate	18.50
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.60
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL.

	March 15.
Previous Closing Rate	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate	9.87
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.87
Difference	—.04
Broach Expectation	363

MINISTRY-MAKING IN MADRAS

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN DR. SUBBAROYAN ?

EXCISE NO TRANSFERRED SUBJECT

MADRAS, March 15.

It is understood that His Excellency has either declined to accept the Ministerialist Party's suggestion to take back Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar as Ministers, or he has put off the decision.—A. P.

A later telegram from Madras says:—"Messrs. S. Muthaiya Mudaliar, (Congress Nationalist) and Mr. Seturatnam Iyer (Ministerialist) have been recommended to His Excellency for the two Ministerial vacancies by the Chief Minister. The Raja of Ramnad's name was kept out as his inclusion would mean two Zemindars on the Ministry. To fulfil the conditions laid down in yesterday's Ministerialist resolutionM Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar has joined the Ministerialist Party."—A. P.

INTERVIEWS WITH GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, March 14.

The Chief Minister had a long interview with the Governor when members of the Executive Council and the Raja of Panagal were present.

The Minister accosted by Press representatives after the interview said that no solution had been arrived at.

It is reported that following Dr. Subbaroyan's interview with the Governor, the Raja of Panagal, leader of the Justice Party, had a prolonged discussion with His Excellency.

The Justicites will meet this evening when lobby talks indicate that the conclusions tentatively resolved upon last night regarding the conditional support to the Minister will be ratified.

Meanwhile, there is a move among the Muslim members of the Council to evolve a new party with a view to get a Muslim Minister.—A. P.

EXCISE CUT MOTION.

MADRAS, March 15.

When the Legislative Council re-assembled this morning the Chief Minister, after question time, moved the demand of Rs. 37,71,000 under Excise.

Swami Venkatachelam Chetty, leader of the Opposition, moved a token cut in order to censure the Government's Excise policy.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad charged Government with being irresponsible.—A. P.

Notwithstanding the neutrality of several members of the House, including eight Ministerialists, and some members of the Justice Party, which was divided, Dr. Subbaroyan carried the day over the censure motion on the Excise demand, the result of which he declared to an Associated Press representative was a vote of confidence in him.

Immediately after the vote Dr. Subbaroyan had a prolonged interview with His Excellency the Governor and discussed the question of the new Ministry.

In the course of the debate on the censure motion on the Excise demand the non-official members condemned the Government's Excise policy, adding that beyond declaring that prohibition was their goal they had done nothing in the direction of prohibition, at which Messrs. A. Mudaliar and Satyamurti expressed surprise.—A. P.

"NO COALITION WITH ANY PARTY

MADRAS MINISTERIALISTS DECISION

MADRAS, March 14.

At a meeting of the Ministerialist Party, Dr. Subbaroyan, presiding, Mr. K. R. Venkatramier's resolution against any coalition with any other party in the Council was carried by a majority. Another resolution authorised Dr. Subbaroyan to suggest two names to H. E. the Governor from the members of the Ministerialist Party for appointments as Ministers.

MOVE TO REINSTATE EX-MINISTERS

On the motion of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, whose name had been prominently mentioned as among thos likely to be selected as a Minister, a rider was agreed to, requesting Dr. Subbaroyan to suggest to His Excellency the names of Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-Ministers, for re-appointment as Ministers. The Chief Minister duly communicated the decision of his Party to His Excellency.—A.P.

300 WEAVERS ON STRIKE

ALLEGED GETTING OF LESS PAY

Finding their pay less than what they used to get before 300 weavers of Morarji Gokuldas Mill situate at Sopari Bang struck work on Thursday morning. The management denied having effected any reduction in the pay, but told the strikers that the less amount in the pay was due to the twenty-nine days of February which being short by one day the payment was less in proportion. The weavers were, however, not satisfied with this explanation and refused to go to work. The police being informed kept a posse of constables to maintain peace.

NO REVENUE TO BE PAID AT ALL

BARDOLI PEASANTS' RESOLVE

HOW OFFICIALS ARE BAFFLED.

The Secretary, Publicity Office, Bardoli Satyagraha writes:—

There appears to be some misunderstanding about the Satyagraha struggle of this taluka. There is an impression that the people here are refusing to pay the "enhanced" revenue only. This is not the case. The fact is that before the present Satyagrah was declared, the people of the taluka had been advised by their Council leaders to withhold the enhanced revenue by way of protest. But they have long realized the futility of taking this course and the struggle they have entered into under the leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is cllearly defined in the resolution passed at their Conference on the 12th February last; "... and therefore as long as Government do not decide to accept the old revenue as payment for full revenue or is not prepared to get re-assessment made by an impartial tribunal, "we shall not pay any revenue" etc."

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel toured a number of villages and found that the fear was fast fading away from the eyes of the timid-natured agriculturists of this taluka. He expressed in one place that the peaceful nature of the people was in a way a necessary element for the present struggle. He wanted the heart of the warrior, he said, and the hands and feet of the Bania did not matter. The chief business of Sjt. Vallabhbhai, ever since the Valod incident, is to restrain the peoples' rage over the same and to give it a bend favourable to the Satyagraha.

An interesting piece of news is reported from Vedchhi, a Raniparaj village. There are a few Bania families of Valod who go and live there only in cotton seasons. The authorities at the Valod Peta Mahal took it into their minds to take an attachment raid there. It was all secretly arranged. The petty village officers who were entrusted with the job must have some conveyance to make the two or three miles to the village. They were able to get a poor Dubla servant of one of the Shahukars to bring them a bullock cart by telling him that they werg going to Vedchhi at the instance of his master. A young man on seeing the officers from a distance at once gave a cry of warning. Doors of two houses were locked up, but the cart with the officers arrived before they were able to close the third house. The japti officers entered the open house but there was no owner there except a young lady who was cooking her food. The young woman on being questioned by one of the volunteers said she was not at all afraid. The officers sat waiting for the owner of the house to come and the woman after calmly finishing her meals vacated the house and went away. All the people of the village minded their own business and the japtidars were left all to themselves. Nobody would come forward to act as the Punch, nor would the Raniparaj Patel of the village give them the slightest assistance. The officers at last saw that there was no use thus wasting their time and went their own way.

About fifty Patels assembled in Bardoli on the 12th instant and after full deliberation among themselves determined that they will not consider it a part of their duty to carry attachments in the houses of their own brethren. They would rather sacrifice their miserable service rather than their honour by doing the most shameful work.

SHOCKING BETRAYAL OF PUBLIC CAUSE.

(Continued from previous page.)

opportunity to clear his character and prove his innocence. However, he respectfully submitted that the manner in which Mr. Harvey had behaved led them to the belief that he (Mr. Harvey) had deliberately misled the General Member by supplying him an inaccurate information. Concluding, Mr. Petit affirmed that Government were not justified in asking for that grant and the House would not be justified in voting for it.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Bombay South) vehemently contended that the sanction for prosecution given by the Government was wholly unjust. Long before Mr. Nariman was prosecuted, Mr. Harvey ought to have been in the dock if Government were at all serious in their professions.

IS EXECUTIVE'S RESOLUTION LAW?

In a brightful and spirited speech, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind) opposed the grant. He said the Advocate-General had remarked that it would be a sad day if the attitude expressed by the non-official members of the House was maintained. The speaker expressed surprise at the suggestion made by the Advocate-General that the resolution of the Executive was to be treated as law by the Council. Was it suggested, asked Mr. Jairamdas, that the resolution of the Executive had to be accepted by the Legislature as the last word? The real issue, the speaker proceeded, was far greater and struck at the very root of the constitution. It was understood that the voters sent their representatives to the Council to ventilate their grievances and criticise the administration with a view to maintain its purity. In exposing the Development Department, Mr. Nariman had done his duty which he owed to his electors and the public. The speaker was of opinion that the Government were not justified in penalising a member of the House for the discharge of his duties. Meeting the arguments of the General Member, Mr. Jairamdas said he could not understand what difference there would have been if Mr. Nariman, before giving his evidence before the Mears Committee would have accepted the invitation of the General Member to serve on the first Committee. Mr. Nariman would have made the same allegations before the first Committee as he made before the Mears Committee and he would have been dragged to the Court of law exactly in the same manner for making the same allegations. Continuing he made it perfectly clear that if any member voted for the grant his vote would be tantamount to a surrender of a precious and constitutional privilege of the House.

The General Member:—Any statement made in the House is privileged.

Mr. Jairamdas retorted by pointing out from the copy of the judgment in the HarveyNariman case that the Mears Committee was a privileged Committee and the freedom of speech before that Committee was just the same as the freedom of speech in the Council.

At this stage of the discussion, Mr. Winterbotham applied for a closure of the debate, which was accepted.

Once again the General Member made a lengthy speech as a reply to the debate. The honourable member had neither any new fact to disclose nor any convincing argument to advance. He repeated the same old contentions but with a greater vigour. Waxing eloquent at a certain stage, he gave the House a lecture on democracy. If every member of the Legislature, he said, was given privilege to attack a Government officer even Swaraj would be an autocracy. There was more of gesticulation in the Hon. General Member's speech than any convincing argument.

The demand was then pressed to a division. It was carried by an overwhelming majority 63 members voting for it and 36 against. The popular parties had to sustain one more inglorious defeat. A majority of Muslims and non-Brahmins voted with the Government.

The House then adjourned to Friday at 1-30 p.m. The official business having taken two more days, it is now settled that this session will come to its close on Monday next.

The following is the division list on the motion for grant of Harvey-Nariman case expenses:—

AYES.

Besides officials, the following non-official Indians voted with Government:—1. Rafiuddin Ahmed, 2. Allabux, 3. Ambedkar, 4. Rao Bahadur Angadi, 5. Asavale, 6. Bhurgri, 7. Bhutt, 8. Khan Bahadur Bijram, 9. S. K. Bole, 10. V. A. Dabholkar, 11. Salebhoy Daud Khan, 12. Gulam Hyder Shah, 13. Khan Bahadur Gulab Nabi Shah, 14. Khan Saheb Abdulakhan Isram, 15. B. V. Jadhav, 16. Khan Bahadur Janmahomed Khan, 17. S. C. Joshi, 18. Rao Bahadur Kambli, 19. M. S. Khuro, 20. Khan Saheb Lighade, 21. Khan Saheb Mansuri, 22. P. J. Marzban, 23. Sardar Mujumdar, 24. Noormahmed, 25. F. Oliveira, 26. R. G. Pradhan, 27. S. S. Sarmesai, 28. S. Junjarrao, 29. Dr. P. G. Salonki, 30. Syed Mahomed Kamil Shah, 31. Syed Munwar, 32. Thakor of Kerwada, 33. Rao Saheb Vandekar, 34. G. A. D. Wasif.

NOES.

1. H. J. Amin, 2. Bechar, 3. Bhosale, 4. Chandrachud, 5. Chikodi, 6. B. T. Desai, 7. Rao S. Dadubhai Desai, 8. J. B. Desai, 9. L. M. Deshpande, 10. M. K. Dixit, 11. M. D. Gilder, 12. F. J. Ginwala, 13. N. R. Gunjal, 14. Haji Mir Maloch, 15. Jairamdas Daulatram, 16. Jitekar, 17. Kale, 18. Karki. 19. Lalji Naranji, 20. Husseinbhoy Laljee, 21. N. G. Mujumdar, 22. W. S. Mukadam, 23. K. M. Munshi, 24. Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, 25. K. F. Nariman, 26. Pahalajani, 27. H. V. Pataskar, 28. J. R. Patil, 29. Rao Saheb D. B. Patil, 30. J. B. Petit, 31. Rajmal Lakhichand, 32. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, 33. A. D. Sheth, 34. H. B. Shivadasani, 35 V. A. Surve, 36. J. C. Swaminarayan.

NANKING OUTRAGES AND FOREIGN POWERS

MITIGATION OF DEMANDS CONTEMPLATED

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Reuter learns that Britain and other powers are prepared to mitigate the demands presented to the Nanking Government in 1927 in consequence of the Nanking outrages. It is felt that the situation has changed in view of the fact that the outrages were engineered undoubtedly by a Bolshevik element which has now been expelled from the control of the Chinese affairs, and that change of views has taken place as the results of conferences at Canton between Sir Miles Lampson and the Southern leader Lichaisum and Lampson's conversations with the Nanking Foreign Minister at Shanghai.—Reuter.

CHINESE COMMUNIST SENTENCED

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Singapore.—Chinese Communist Cheong Yokkai has been sentenced to imprisonment for life in connection with the wounding of Linbooknkeng.—Reuter.

AFGHAN QUEEN VISITS THEATRE

ROYAL CAR NEARLY MOBBED BY CROWDS

BANQUET AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, March. 15.

The Royal car was nearly mobbed by crowds awaiting the arrival of Queen Mary and Queen Souriya at the Drury Lane Theatre. The Royalbox was decorated with British and Afghan flags and a golden fringe. The aduience rose and cheered the two Queens. Queen Mary was a tall regal figure in silver grey with diamonds in her hair and corsage, while Queen Souriya was picturesque un gleaming oyster satin.

BANQUET AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

A glittering scene was presented at the banquet at the Foreign Office. The menu was simple and there were no special Afghan dishes but in deference to King Amanullah's religious scruples, orange squash and lemonade were served in addition to wines. No set speeches were made but Sir Austen Chamberlain informally welcomed King Amanullah on behalf of the British Government.—Reuter.

LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON TO AFGHAN KING

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The setting of the Grand Civic Hall at Guildhall where luncheon was served for eight hundred guests was even more brilliant than usual with the glitter on the city's famous gold plate and magnificent floral decorations. Orchids covered the royal tables and the royal canopy. Galleries were festooned with garlands of red and white flowers. King Amanullah sat on the right of the Lord Mayor and Queen Souriya on the Lord Mayor's left. She conversed warmly with the Duchess of York through Sir Francis Humphreys. Opposite the Lord Mayor stood two chefs carving the traditional baron's beef. The Lord Mayor congratulated King Amanullah on the undertaking, the long and ardous journey, and assured him of the friendship of the City of London. King Amanullah briefly thanked through the interpreter.—Reuter.

MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE

EXCITEMENT AT EDINBURGH

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Edinburgh is agog with excitement at the twenty rounds contest which is to take place there to-night for the middle weight Championship of Britain and Europe between Tommy Milligan (holder) and Alex Ireland. The contestants, who are both Scots, are in perfect condition and are inside weight.—Reuter's Special.

ALEX IRELAND WINS

LONDON, March 14.

Alex Ireland won the Middle weight Championship of Britain and Europe from Tommy Milligan who was disqualified in the ninth round.—Reuter.

POPULAR VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from previous pages).

tary, replied to the criticism of the various speakers. He said if the Army budget was the only charge on the central revenue, the critics might have been able to say that cent per cent was spent on the army but they must take into consideration the provincial figures also. These brought the proportion down to 26 per cent, and if they included the commercial services, the proportion was 18 per cent. He admitted that compared with other countries, the proportion was high. The reason was not that the army was kept for Imperial purposes, but because the nature of India's Frontier and its vulnerability. It was true that the cost of the army in a self-governing India would be less. One reason why the Army in India was expensive was the fact that British troops had to be maintained, and the proportion of British soldiers to Indian soldiers was a matter for experts to determine for strategical consideration. Similarly for purposes of internal security, the British troops were kept for strategical reasons. Mr. Young admitted that the Indian army composed some of the finest material in the world (Applause) but there were duties which British troops could do better and there were others which Indian troops could do better. Mr. Chamanlal had stated that it would take 250 years to Indianise the army. Mr. Young asked why should it be supposed that only twenty vacancies would be offered for ever. Government only did not accept the Skeen Committee's time table but their programme was progressive. They would watch the results and he hoped it was not unreasonable to wait for a year or two at any rate and see how the present proposals worked.

Mr. Chamanlal's cut was carried and the reduced amount was sanctioned.

"EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TOURING"

The next head discussed was "Executive Council Touring". The expenses of the members of the Executive Council being votable, this item was objected to by Mr. Chamanlal who moved a large reduction on the ground that there should be no "square pegs in round holes," which he explained as meaning that the members of the Executive Council, particularly the three Indian members, had lost the confidence of the people and the country, because they had woefully betrayed their trust. If the Indian members had regard for public opinion, they should have resigned over the appointment of the Statutory Commission, as was demanded by self-respect. In the matter of the Indianisation of the army, the Executive Council should have played their part and forced acceptance of the Skeen Report, and if the report was true that Sir Mahomed Habibullah had dissented on the question of the appointment of the Simon Commission, then, why did not the other two Indian members make a similarly manly stand?

Mr. B. Das said there should be no Executive Council but a Cabinet elected by the representation of the people in the Assembly.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava wished that the Executive Council should be at least responsive, if not responsible to the people.

Mr. Ranga Iyer strongly criticised misrepresentation of Indian opinion to the British Government by the Councillors.

CARRYING ON TOO WELL.

Mr. Crerar said the item presented the touring expenses. He had not toured since the assumption of Home Membership. He hoped the members did not wish to deny him the opportunity of doing so. He would claim on behalf of the Executive Council that even during the session they had proved that they were carrying on their duties with a considerable measure of success.

CUT AGREED TO.

As Mr. Crerar was proceeding, the President applied the guillotine and the vote for the Executive Council was reduced to one rupee by 58 votes to 53. The announcement of the result was greeted by the Opposition benches with cries of "Resign, resign,'. Other demands were then put one by one.

All the demands were agreed to without division. When the Home Department vote was put, cries of "No, no" were persistently raised by a few members and when the President was calling for a division, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar appealed to the Chair not to divide, and the demand was carried without division. All the demands being agreed to, the officials cheered followed by counter-cheers from the un-official benches. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

DASTARDLY MURDER IN PARIS

ITALIAN FASCIST SAVORELLI SHOT DEAD

MYSTERIOUS ENQUIRER ON PHONE

LONDON, March. 15.

Paris.—While the Italian fascist Savorelli who is visiting Paris was lunching with friends at their flat the telephone rang and enquiry was made whether he was there. On reply being given in the afterwards the doorbell rang. Savorelli afterwards the doorbell rang. Savorelli opened it when three revolver shots rang out and then the door was slammed. Friends rushed out and found their guest lying dead, while the murderer had fled. The police theory is that it was an act of political vengeance.—Reuter.

LADY ABE BAILEY ARRIVES AT CATANIA

LONDON, March. 15.

Catania—Lady Abe Bailey has arrived here. She is flying to Malta tomorrow.—Reuter.

DYING WOMAN'S STARTLING STATEMENT

POLICE ARREST TWO PERSONS

A startling statement made by a woman in the G. T. Hospital before her death was the cause of arrest of a Hindu woman and her paramour at Fanaswadi by the Bombay City Police. It appeared Manibai, a prostitute, was removed to the G. T. Hospital with serious burns on her body. She was living in a building occupied by a number of other prostitutes including the suspects who also plied the same profession. Manibai in her statement in the hospital said that she was not on good terms with Anusayabai and her paramour Dwarka on account of their quarrel over a girl Motibai. On the 6th instant while she was asleep Anusayabai, she alleged, set fire to her sari and then slipped off. Her condition getting serious Mr. H P H. Dastur was sent for when she made the same allegations against Anusayabai and Dwarka. She died subsequently. The police have arrested the suspects and further enquiries are in progress.

HOSPITAL FUND.

GOVERNOR'S BLESSINGS,

"SHALL CONTINUE FOR EVER"

The second annual meeting of the General Committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund was held at the Secretariat on Thursday evening, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

After the notice convening the meeting was read out by Dr. Choksey and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, Sir Ness Wedia, the retiring Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fund, presented the annual report of the Fund Committee and proposing its adoption,, said:—

In the first place, I would like to take this opportunity to express to His Excellency our grateful thanks that he has again found time to be present here today and to preside at this meeting to show his continual interest in the Fund which he had established and we had been carrying on for the last 2 years.

PUBLIC GENEROSITY.

The accounts speak for themselves, and the progress made by way of collections manifests the continued interest the citizens of Bombay are taking in the objects of the Fund. The report is complete in every detail and shows that up to the 31st December, 1927, we have collected a sum of Rs. 11,13,000 and since then a further sum of Rs. 23,644. Therefore the total sum collected so far has been Rs. 11,46,000 and with the magnificent offer of Rs. 1,50,000 from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., which he has made for re-building the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, our total collections have been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 13 lakhs.

From the estimates received from the Consulting Architect to Government, I understand the cost of re-building the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital will be Rs. 3,50,000, and for equipment Rs. 25,000, or a total cost of Rs. 3,75,000. The half share of this Fund will be Rs. 1,87,500 towards which, as I said above, Sir Cowasji Jehangir has offered Rs. 1,50,000 and the balance of about Rs. 37,500 will have to be sanctioned by your Executive Committee from this Fund at their next meeting.

I would next ask you to give a special vote of thanks to the Committee of the Western India Turf Club who held a special Race day in aid of this Fund on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1927. We received from the Club the sum of Rs. 3,123-8-7 as proceeds of the day's racing, and the Government of Bombay very kindly refunded us the Totalisator tax and the Luxury tax amounting to Rs. 1,239, making in all a magnificent contribution of Rs. 1,24,362-8-7. The Western India Turf Club had again come forward this year generously and held a special Race day yesterday with a view to help the various Nursing Associations of the European General Hospital, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and the J. J. Hospital. I have just received the figures of yesterday's Racing as follows:—

From the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 1,514; from the Totalisator and Entertainment Tax which Government have very kindly given up, Rs. 44,018. Total Rs. 1,25,532.

This is very good. The amount will be divided as I said above between the Nursing Associations of the European General Hospital, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and the J. J. Hospital, and I understand it is arranged that the amounts received by each of these Associations as well as secured by them from 5-H week collections will be invested by them in Government securities under the name of "Sir Leslie Wilson's Endowment Fund", and the interest thereof will be utilised towards the current expenses of the different Nursing Associations each year.

I also wish to tender to Sir Reginald Dyal and his Committee our best thanks for the Grand Fete known as the 5-H Week he organised in February this year, and I hope it will bring in a good sum for this Fund as well as to the different Nursing Associations.

I now commend the proposition before you for acceptance, viz:—

"The Annual Report of the Executive Committee and the summary of the Financial position and Accounts and Disbursements of the Fund for the past year as submitted be approved."

In commending the proposition for acceptance, His Excellency the Governor said:—

The accounts, as Sir Ness has said, speak for themselves, but it might interest you, if you have not already done so, to read through the list of subscribers. I hardly expected, I must confess, so generous a response. I have, on previous occasions, endeavoured to thank those who have given large individual donations, or who have organised entertainments in aid of the Fund, but I should like to draw particular attention to some subscriptions which I have not mentioned before. There is, for instance, the continued donation from the P. and O. Company—part proceeds of the Visitors' Passes—a very useful recurring subscription; then there are the numerous donations from practically every Masonic Lodge in Bombay, and the generous assistance from the Churches of all denominations—and for all of these, and many others too numerous to mention, I am most grateful.

What, however, I would ask you to notice in particular is the assistance from others and when one sees the assistance given by the workmen at the Mills, at the Railways, at the Newspaper Offices, by men and women employed in various industries and shops, by tenants in the Chawls and by servants at Clubs and at my own house, and many similar examples of self-sacrifice to help a cause which they all think worthy of help, then I confess to a feeling of real gratitude, and even of great satisfaction, in appreciating the fact that this Fund is recognised as one which will do good to the man or woman least or not too well blessed with this world's goods. I little thought, in these days which are none too prosperous, that, in the short space of just over two years, it would have been within the bounds of possibility to have approached anywhere near the figures quoted.

TO CONTINUE FOR EVER.

There is now only one other point to which I wish to allude, although there is much more I could say on the subject of the Fund. This is, I presume, the last annual meeting I shall myself be able to attend as Patron. The rules of the Fund state that the Fund shall be known as "Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay" during my pleasure, and thereafter as the Governor's Hospital Fund—or by such name as shall be resolved upon in a meeting of the General Committee. As I probably shall not have another opportunity of speaking to the General Committee, I should like to suggest that the name should be changed some time before I leave Bombay. I have not the slightest doubt that my successor will take as keen an interest in the Fund as I have endeavoured to do, but I feel sure that you will agree that it would be better that his first meeting with the General Committee should be when the Fund does not bear the name of any one individual. My hope, as you know, is that this Fund shall continue for ever, and that it shall be, as stated in the rules, when our present schemes are completed, continued on a permanent basis on the lines of the King Edward Hospital Fund for London. I am fully confident that, whoever is the head of the Presidency in the future, will agree to this proposal, and I feel sure also that, if he receives, as he will, the assistance which I have received from everyone, the Fund will for all time to come flourish and be of lasting benefit to the sick and suffering.

The proposition was then put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

After new members were elected on the Executive Committee a resolution putting on record the excellent services of Sir Ness Wadia to the Committee was passed.

The meeting then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson proposed by Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy.

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Headaches, sickness, biliousness digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently undermine your health. That is why you should keep your bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

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Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Carter's Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them.

MEYER SASSON MILLS, LTD

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Tuesday at 4-45 p.m., Sir Victor Sassoon presiding.

The Directors' report and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1927, as certified by the Company's Auditors showed a profit of Rs. 4,36,076-12-9 subject to depreciation. The Directors proposed to allocate this sum towards arrears of depreciation.

Two of the Directors, Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji and F. E. Dinshaw, Esq., retired according to Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

The Mill Machinery, Buildings and Stocks were insured for Rs. 71,38,900.

The report was adopted and the retiring Directors were re-elected.

DEWAN BAHADUR M. K. NAIR TO BE LAW MEMBER

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, M.L.C., ex-Dewan of Travancore will be the next Law Member.—A. P.

SENSATION IN GOA.

SHUDDHI LEADERS ARRESTED.

BOMBAY M. L. C.'S DEMAND EXPLANATION

The news of the re-conversion of over 2,000 Christians into Hinduism in Goa has already appeared in the Press. It seems that, as a result of this, two of the foremost leaders of the "Shuddhi" movement have been arrested. Under what legal authority and on what charge they were arrested is not known. Though it may not be impossible to discover technical charges, it is yet to be seen whether the Portuguese authorities would go to the length of declaring any legitimate religious propaganda unlawful and likely to create a breach of the public peace and tranquillity.

This news has caused excitement in the Maha Sabha circle. They view it with the utmost concern and misgiving and steps are being taken by them to enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Portuguese authorities in Goa. There is also a move to get the support of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to send a message to the authorities concerned to issue a statement on the matter. In the meantime the Maha Sabhaites have wired to the Portuguese Government at Goa that they view the news of the arrest with great concern and misgiving. They have also wired to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje.

On receiving a telegram from the Secretary of Brahmacharyashram of Masur (District Satara) that Anandmurti and his two co-workers engaged in Suddhi work in Goa, were arrested on Monday by the local authorities of the Goa Government, the following letter has been addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa by 35 members of the Bombay Legislative Council and a few members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"We learn from reliable source that Anandmurti and Ganpatiboa, workers of Masur Brahmacharyashram and residents of Satara District, have been arrested by local authorities of the Goa Government for reasons not known. We, members of the Bombay Legislative Council, view these arrests with great concern and misgivings and request the Goa Government to inform us reasons for these arrests and learn that the Goa Government will accordingly issue public statement detailing facts of the case and that arrested persons will be given fullest opportunity to defend themselves through lawyers before properly constituted judicial authorities."

(Signatures): Lalji Naranji, B. V. Jadhav, B. R. Ambedkar, Rao Bahadur Kambli, Vice-President, Bombay Legislative Council, Jairamdas Doulatram, F. J. Ginwalla, W. S. Mukadam, N. R. Gunjal, V. A. Surve, Dr. Dixit, Rao Bahadur Kale, Sardar Muzumdar, Balubhai Desai, R. S. Asavle, L. M. Deshpande, R. G. Pradhan, J. C. Swaminarayan, S. A. Sardesai, Narayandas Bechar, N. G. Bhonsle, N. E. Navle, S. P. Ligade, Rao Saheb Vandekar, N. B. Chandrachud, Natvarlal Muzumdar, Dongersing Patil, Amrutlal Shet, Rao Bahadur Angadi, S. J. Zunjarrao, H. V. Pataskar, Rajmal Lakhichand, H. J. Amin, J. B. Desai, P. R. Chikodi.

Municipal Corporators:—Dr. N. D. Savarkar, R. A. Gole, S. L. Silam, S. K. Pupala, L. R. Tairsee, Dr. M. B. Velkar.

COLOMBO TRAIN SMASH

28 KILLED 41 INJURED

COLOMBO, March 14.

Definite figures of casualties in the train collision which took place yesterday are not available but according to the latest report 28 persons were killed and 41 injured, the former including the drivers and firemen of both the trains. The body of driver Cowe of the Express was found late last evening. The collision occurred at a curve, and hence the drivers of the trains possibly were unaware of each other's approach till it was too late. It is believed that brakes were applied. Otherwise the casualties would have been larger. The engine of the Express was hurled off the line and is lying in an unshapely mass beside the line. Several carriages of both the trains telescoped and have ben reduced to mere splinters. Admirable relief work was done in the darkness. Pathetic tales of suffering are related by eye witnesses as also stories of remarkable escapes. Many dead bodies have not been identified.—A.P.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

(Later):—The line has been cleared and normal working was resumed yesterday afternoon.

Magisterial inquiry disclosed that the train from Colombo left Kalutara station without its tablet, the cause of which is not clear. Owing to contradictory evidence, the Governor has directed a public enquiry.—A. P.

WOMAN'S LOVE FOR BUTCHER

SEQUEL TO ELOPEMENT

COMMUNAL RIOT IN MUTTRA DISTRICT.

Delhi, March 14.

A riot of a serious nature occurred at mid-day on March 7 between Hindu villagers and Muhammadan butchers at a large village named Ol in Muttra District. The village is situated on the border of the Bharatpur State, at the southern extremity of the district.

CAUSE OF RIOT

As far as can be ascertained at present, it appears that the riot occurred as a result of a dispute between the Hindu villagers of Ol and the neighbourhood and the butchers of Ol regarding a woman. There had been a case about this woman in the Magistrate's Court, Agra, which had been dismissed, and the Magistrate had passed orders that since she wished apparently to live with a Muhammadan butcher, with whom she had eloped, she was entitled to live with him. This order was resented by the Hindus and ill-feeling had been created between them and the Muhammadan butchers. Negotiations were undertaken for the restoration of the woman to the Hindus, but they finally broke down on March 6.

THE RIOT.

It is alleged that on March 7 the Hindus of Ol and some neighbouring villages, including the villages of Bharatpur State, made a determined attack on the butchers' quarter at Ol in large numbers, which resulted in a riot lasting two or three hours In the course of the riot twenty Muhammadan received serious injuries and one young Muhammadan was killed. The butchers' houses were looted and property removed. Communications between Ol and the nearest police station which is at Farah, and the district headquarters, are poor, and consequently no information of the riot was received either at the police station or the District headquarters until late in the evening, after the riot was over. Police were despatched to the scene immediately, and the Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Police arrived early next morning, but they found the situation quiet..

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

The Joint Magistrate issued an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of lathis, spears and other weapons within a radius of four miles from Ol for a period of two months.

Sufficient police forces have been posted to prevent further recurrence of the trouble and the Circle Inspector of Police was deputed to start immediate investigations It is customary for the Hindus of Ol to hold certain religious celebrations at this time of the year, which fell this year on March 12, and this was the cause of anxiety lest there should be a recurrence of the trouble. However, in co-operation with the Bharatpur Police, suitable arrangements were made for the occasion, and the District Magistrate and the Joint Magistrate were present in the village. No trouble occurred and no further recurrence of the trouble is likely. Police investigation into the riot is now proceeding smoothly.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT AT LOLLOAH CONTINUES

AGENT'S "CLIMB-DOWN" OR GENERAL STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The lockout at the Lilloah Workshop continues. Workers, who are peaceful, are firm. At a meeting to-night, the Secretary of the Labour Union said that unless the Agent "climbed down" there would be a general strike on the East Indian Railway.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA CANTONMENTS CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

Arrangements for holding the seventh session of the All-India Cantonments Conference at Delhi under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer are now almost complete. The Conference begins on Saturday, the 17th March. The President-elect has already arrived in Delhi.

Notice of important resolutions have been received. A lively discussion is anticipated on the memorandum to the Simon Commission. The office of the All-India Cantonment Association has been nected with it in and outside Bombay were Delhi, to which place all future communications should be addressed.—A.P.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BENARESE

BENARES, March 14.

Two women died while several persons were injured, as a result of a motor accident in Benares District. The injuries sustained by five persons, who are lying in the King Edward Hospital, are serious. These persons had come here on pilgrimage from Jodhpur. It is reported that a bus in which they were passing through a street capsized while it was running.—A.P.

MR. F. BROCKWAY LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

Mr. Fenner Brockway left to-night for Bombay en route to England.—A. P.

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BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION AT LAYLLPUR.

"MANUFACTURED RECEPTION."

LYALLPUR, Mar. 15.

Sir John Simon, Viscount and Lady Strathcona and Col. Lane Fox arrived here this morning at 8/15 by a special train from Lahore. They were received at the station by Mr. Asghari Ali, Commissioner and Mr. Mitchell, Deputy Commissioner, and were introduced to Mr. Shankerdas, President, Municipal Committee. About thirty Indian military officers with medals and ribbons presenting a picturesque sight were next introduced.

A demonstration had been organised outside the Station by the boycott committee here. As each car passed by the Club Road demonstrators with black flags and placards shouted "Simon Go Back" and cried "Shame, shame". There were many Akalis amongst the demonstraters. Two big black flags were carried by the demonstrators on which was written "the Manufactured reception is not the index of the people's heart. Lyallpur has not forgotten the unmerited martial law regime."

When all the cars had passed the demonstrators marched in a procession to the City. No untoward incident has happened and everything passed off peacefully.

It is understood Sir John Simon and party will visit the Agricultural College and other educational institutions today.

In the afternoon the Commission will grant interviews in the Circuit House.

To-morrow the Commission will visit the District Board when the Board meeting will be in progress.—A. P.

"WE GO ABOUT WITH SHUT MOUTHS."

SIMON COMMISSION'S IMPRESSIONS

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

Major Atlee, a member of the Statutory Commission, speaking at the Rotary Club to-day said that the Commission were very chary about forming opinions. They got one opinion in one place and another in another and had found the best thing to do was to put all conclusions aside. He concluded by saying: "We go about with shut mouths."—A. P.

Masulipatam, 14th March.—A serious fire is reported from Gudlavallern as a result of which a whole line of shops and godowns has been destroyed.—A. P.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

A WRECKAGE-STREWN DESERT

AMERICAN VALLEY'S TRANSFORMATION.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS BURIED ALIVE.

LONDON, March. 14.

Los Angeles.—The pretty valley of San Francisquito Canyon has been transformed into a wreckage-strewn desert, thick yellow sand impeding the feet of thousands of volunteer workers belonging to every rescue organisation of California who are searching for bodies. Here and there dead livestock stick out of mud beneath which dozens of victims must be buried. A few survivors are dementedly digging to find their relatives. Hitherto a hundred bodies have been recovered.—Reuter.

LONDON, March. 14.

Newhall (California) Reports from mortuaries and hospitals in the area stricken by the dam disaster show that nearly two hundred bodies have been recovered. Further eighthundred persons are missing—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF MRS CARBERRY AND COWIE

ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING

NAIROBI, Mar. 14.

The Funeral of Mrs. Carberry and Cowie which took place yesterday was very largely attended the gathering was representative of the whole community including all the races. The Governor was also represented.—Reuter's Special.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

AN ENQUIRY OF EXPERTS

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Geneva.—The Advisory Committee on traffic in women and children has decided in principle to extend the enquiry of a special body of experts to countries in the East and Far-East. The Matter will be reconsidered at the next session when it is thought it will be possible to make definite recommendations. Meanwhile the Committee enlists the assistance of members and voluntary societies.

The Draft British resolution earnestly hopes that the Governments of all countries which retain the system of licensed houses will investigate the question without delay.

The Committee has noted the fact that the 23 out of the 42 countries who are members or non-members of the League have abolished licensed houses and that 19 countries have retained them under regulations.

The Committee has expressed the opinion that this system is doomed to disappear in time.—Reuter.

PRNICESS MARY AND VISCOUNT LASCELLES

CORDIAL WELCOME AT CAIRO

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Cairo.—Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles arrived here and were cordially welcomed. They motored to the Residency with Lord and Lady Lloyd. They go to Khartum on Friday and return to Cairo on 31st March.—Reuter.

PILOT SINCLAIR ACCOMPANYING HINCHLIFFE

LONDON, Mar 14.

Hinchliffe's agent stated to-day that it could be taken for granted that pilot Gordon Sinclair was accompanying Hinchliffe. "As regards Miss Mackay, I do not know what to think", said he. Mrs. Sinclair has not heard anything from her husband.—Reuter.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL IN PARIS

MOSCOW'S PLANS TO UNDER MINE FRENCH DEFENCES

ACCUSED SENTETCED TO VARYING TERMS

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Paris.—The esplonage trial was held in camera of thirteen persons including a number of French soldiers who were charged with supplying Soviet agents with military information. Roujeyres formerly an employee of the Revenue Department and Mademoiselle Clirac, Secretary to a Communist municipal councillor were each sentenced to imprisonment for five years and ten years "interdiction de sejour". The woman has not yet been arrested. Other prisoners were sentenced to varying terms, from six months to four years, with fines.

JUDGMENT.

The judgment states that the "trial again reveals an audacious anti-French espionage plan conceived by the Third Moscow International and confirms that the delicate organisms of the French national defences are placed in the greatest peril."—Reuter.

DEVELOPING IMPERIAL RESOURCES

VIGOROUS POLICY URGED IN COMMONS

LONDON, March. 15.

The House of Commons has adopted the motion of Barclay-Harvey urging the vigorous policy of developing Imperial resources. Mr. Wheatley urged the creation of an imperial industrial Parliament representing the Governments of the Empire to concert a disinterested Empire trade policy. Mr. Amery pointed out the difficulty of attempting to regulate prices by State action, and drew attention to the growth of manufacturing industries in the Dominions, but added that that in no way diminished the strength of the case for imperial economic cooperation. He expressed an opinion that few greater disasters could befall British trade than if the Dominions adopted free trade, and thereby did not give us preference. We enjoyed a very valuable trade with the Dominions, particularly in view of the comparative smallness of Dominions' population, and if preferences were valuable, anything we could do to help the trade of the Dominions was worth doing.

He laid emphasis on the unprecedented expansion of African colonies, and the increase of British exports to them; but added that the Government's object in the development of the colonial empire must primarily be mental and material development of the people concerned and only incidentally the development of British trade.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATES AT NEW YORK

GUARDED BY POLICE TO PREVENT DISTURBANCES

LONDON, Mar. 14.

New York.—There was considerable disorder in a crowd of three-thousand at the waterfront which was awaiting the arrival of 372 Hungarian delegates to participate in the unveiling of the memorial to the Hungarian national hero Kossuth. When a flashlight photograph was taken the crowd thought that a bomb had exploded. Revolvers were fired but there were no casualties. Police dispersed the crowd and escorted the delegates to their hotels, which are guarded to prevent disturbances by "Hungarian Liberals" who are bitter opponents of the present regime in Hungary.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH GUIANA BILL

PASSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, March. 14.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the British Guiana Bill.—Reuter.

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, cure to remove Impotency.
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TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. " A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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RINGWORM. Mr. B. A. Rao, Trichinopoly, writes:—"An attack of ringworm caused me awful pain and disfigurement. I applied a special paste of the doctors but it failed to check the loathsome disease. I was greatly astonished at Zam-Buk's rapid healing. Under its powerful influence the ringworms all died away, leaving my skin beautifully clear and healthy."

BARBER'S RASH. Mr. B. Simcox, Swan Village, West Bromwich, England, says:—"The doctor said I had barber's rash, and I was sent almost crazy with the itching and inflammation. I gave up everything to try Zam-Buk. This grand balm soon dried up all the rash and sores on face, neck, and chin, and effected a complete and lasting cure."

HEAT SORES. Mr. E. H. Burnes, of Tankohl P. O., Gorakhpore, writes:—"Excessive heat caused a lot of swollen eruptions on my chest. These inflamed places were similar to those caused by mosquitos and they itched intensely. Ordinary ointments were quite useless, yet Zam-Buk stopped all irritation and soon cleansed and healed all the sore places."

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UNIVERSITY AND CHANCELLOR'S VISITORIAL POWERS

(Continued from page 6.)

table will show the difference:

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Present Acts.	New Bill.
1 Governor-Chancellor.	Retained.
2 Nominated Vice-Chancellor.	Retained.
3 Powers of affiliation and disaffiliation reserved to Government.	Retained.
4 Power of Audit to Government.	Retained.
5 Senate consists of 10 elected fellows, 80 nominated fellows, 10 coopted 11 ex-officio. About 38 out 91 are connected with Government Services.	Senate to consist of 81 elected fellows, 40 nominated fellows, 10 coopted, 12 ex-officio.
6 All regulations require the sanction of the Government.	1 Statutes require sanction: 2 Ordinances, 3 Regulations, do not require sanction.
7 Fees can only be levied with the sanction of the Government.	No sanction necessary.
8 All expenditure to be subject the sanction of the Government.	No sanction necessary.
9 Chancellor has unwritten powers of construing Act etc.	Reproduced in Sec. 47.

In view of this change, it is difficult to understand how the Bill is not an advance, and a distinct advance on the present constitution. The creation of the Academic Council and other essential changes, which bring the University in a line with modern Universities make the passage of the Bill extremely desirable.

VISITORIAL POWERS IN DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES.

The next argument may best be summarised in the words of my friend Prof. Wadia used by him at the Marwari Vidyalaya Meeting:

"Such a clause destroys the sense of responsibility and weakens the efficiency which is associated with the exercise of autonomy. Where the expression of the corporate will of an institution is subjected to control from without, by a will that is alien to its own, the institution loses its vitality and is apt to be paralysed".

That a professor of administration like Prof. Wadia should have invoked such a platitudinous generalisation to emphasise his antagonism to the clause shows that no man can keep his head cool in a political controversy. This argument is unsound because (1) the constitution of the University at present is not autonomous; (2) Clause 5 does not touch internal autonomy at all; (3) the will in this case is not alien but of the head of the institution; (4) the most vital Universities in the world have got much more stringent visitorial powers vested in the head.

In American Universities the Presidents are vested with autocratic powers and can defy the Board of Governors and Faculties in many particulars. Many of the Canadian Universities have copied the same powers.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES AND VISITORIAL POWERS.

In respect of most of the British Universities, the visitorial powers which by law are very wide are vested in the King. The London University which cannot by any pretension be called ante-deluvian appointed a commission in 1910 with the greatest of English educationists, Lord Haldane, as its chairman. It made its report and recommended therein that the King should continue as a visitor of the University.

Now it is assumed by laymen that if the visitorial powers are not defined by the Act, a University so far as common law of England is concerned will be immune from any interference at the hands of the Visitor. This is an error. A visitorial power is a necessary incident of the foundation of an institution and it vests in the Founder or the Crown. The fundamental basis of these powers is defined by Holt J. in an old case of high authority as follows:

"As he (the founder) is the author of the charity the law gives him and his heirs a visitorial power, that is an authority to inspect the actions and regulate the behaviour of the members that partake of the charity; for it is fit the members that are endowed, and that have the charity bestowed upon them, should not be left to themselves, (for divisions and contests will arise amongst them about the dividend of the charity) but pursue the intent and design of him that bestowed it upon them."

These powers are, to use the words of Lord Chancellor Brougham in the case of Attorney General v/s. The Archbishop of York: "perfectly uncontrolled —of removal, new appointment, variation and alteration. They are, in thruth, of a most extensive and arbitrary nature."

Blackstone in his commentaries again says:

"In general, the King being the sole founder of all civic corporations and the endower, the perficient founder of all elemoxynary ones, the right of visitation of the former results according to the rule laid down to the King; and the latter to the patron or endower."

In view of the complicated position in law, it is extremely necessary that so far as the Indian Universities are concerned the visitorial powers must be clearly and definitely defined. Therefore the visitorial powers whatever they are must be defined in the Act.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Prof. Wadia's claim that the universities with visitorial powers have lost their vitality and that the Bombay University has not lost vitality as it has no visitorial clause is a little absurd. In the present constitution as I pointed out, there is no autonomy at all,—all powers conceivable being subject to the sanction of Government. As I pointed out, the Universities of Madras, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, Nagpur, Andhra, Dacca, are working under the stringent visitorial powers similar to those contained in our clause 5 as it stood originally the Patna University is working under the mild powers now found in the amended clause. If it is suggested that the Bombay University is more energetic and progressive than these Universities; and further that that is so because there is no such clause in the Acts establishing—it would follow that the present control of Government at all points of University life at present should be continued. I am sure, those who fulminate against the clause do not realise the absurd and retrogressive implication of their attitude.

The real reasons for the opposition to this clause are not difficult to understand. Some persons do not like the new Bill at all and are anxious to see that the Bill is jettisoned. They know that if this clause is dropped, the Bill will go and therefore they are willing to do their best

best to carry out their object. There are others who are principally inspired by a suspicion of Government. They feel this is an additional power which the Chancellor, will wield to the detriment of the University. Their suspicion though erroneous in this case is legitimate and one could wish that conditions of life were such as to make it possible for an unadulterated democratic institution to come into existence of flourish. But in practice one must look at the limitations which the existing conditions impose. If we do not accept the clause, we will never be able to reform the constitution in other respects, as we have done. To decide to continue in the present stagnant conditions created by the existing constitution is to my mind, a crime.

The power of inspection the Chancellor as the head of the institution is an unwritten privilege which he possesses at present. The power of annuling "ultra-vires" proceedings does not interfere with the normal internal management; and this clause is a feeble substitute for four things which it replaces viz: (1) A 75 per cent. nominated majority; (2) Control over levy of fees; (3) Control over levy of expenditure; and (4) Control over two-thirds of what are at present called Regulations.

There is some humour about the personal aspect in this controversy. I have been appealed to as the University Member to stand by my constituency. A pathologist who has recently migrated into the region of constitution-making emphatically told me the other day: "I am your constituency. You must put forward my view." As I have about 7,000 such gentlemen who can like Louis XIV say that each of them is my constituency. I had respectfully to decline to comply with the command. The public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya can by no stretch of imagination be called the University Constituency. But the best with all respects I can only answer by adopting the attitude however insignificant by comparison the man and the occasion in the present case may be —which on a historic occasion was adopted by an eminent British statesman, who said:

"I have written this long letter, in order to give all possible satisfaction to my constituents, with regard to the part I have taken in this affair. It gave me inexpressible concern to find, that my conduct had been a cause of uneasiness to any of them. Next to my honour and conscience, I have nothing so near and dear to me as their approbation. However, I had much rather run the risk of displeasing than of injuring them;—if I am driven to make an option. You obligingly lament, that you are not to have me for your advocate; but if I had been capable of acting as an advocate in opposition to a plan so perfectly consonant to my known principles, and to the opinions which I had publicly declared on a hundred occasions, I should only disgrace myself, without supporting, with the smallest degree of credit or effect, the cause you wished me to undertake. I should have lost the only thing which can make such abilities as mine of any use to the world now or hereafter; I mean that authority which is derived from an opinion, that a member speaks the language of truth and sincerity; and that he is not ready to take up or lay down a great political system for the convenience of the hour; that he is in Parliament to support his opinion of the public good, and does form his opinion in order to get into Parliament, or to continue in it."

In my deliberate judgment, the new Bill with the amended clause is a distinct advance on the existing situation, it is the only remedy to vitalize the University; and for me to allow the new Bill to be dropped is in my humble opinion, a betrayal of the confidence which my constituency has reposed in me. I am in the Council to increase the volume of elective strength in the University; and to further the introduction of he democratic element in its governance, if I contribute to the passing of an Act, which will secure this, I would have justified this confidence.—Yours etc.

K. M. MUNSHI.

Bombay, March 15.

SHIKAR ON HINDU HOLIDAY

EXCITEMENT AT TERA LEADS TO HARTAL

(From our Correspondent.)

TERA (CUTCH), March 13.

Hartal was observed by the Hindu residents of Cutch Tera, on Tuesday last, a Hindu holiday. Kuvar Jetisinghji with 400 Mahomdans went on shooting, and killed rabbits, deer and other animals. It will be recalled that ten years ago "shikar" was done by Messrs. Pir Baxamiya, Bawa Miya with other Mahomedans on the Hindu religious day of Padva. The Mahajan of Tera had filed a case against them at Bilta Court, where they were fined.

The Rao of Cutch has prohibited "shikar" throughout Cutch for ever. Yet this year on the Padva Day "shikar" was done at Tera.

A hartal was observed. Eventually Kumar Dadubha Saheb called the representatives of the Hindu Mahajan and assured them that Kuvar Jethisingji will not go on "shikar" on a Hindu religious day in future. On this assurance the hartal came to and end.

EFFECT OF SPECULATION ON TRADE

LONDON, March. 15.

Mr. Johnston castigated the raw (jute) speculators whose bulling and bearing had rendered contracts ahead very difficult. If British Government and the Government of India desired they could remedy matters by chassing off the Stock Exchange speculators who were simply parasites. Governments could agree to give a guaranteed price to the poor ryot and stabilise the market for raw material in Britain.—Reutor's Special.

HINCHLIFFE'S WHEREABOUTS

SIGHTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

LONDON, March 14.

The only news possibly bearing on Hinchliffe's whereabouts is that received from the Western Union Cable company's operator at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to the effect that the Company's repairer says that he saw a plane passing in a north-westerly direction between Kelligrews and Holyrood at six thirty-three greenwich mean time. The locality is seventy miles, south of St. Johns.—Reuter.

FUSION OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT REACHD

LONDON, March 14.

The Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company announce that a provisional arrangement has been reached for the fusion of the two companies' interests through the medium of the proposed Holding Company subject to a satisfactory agreement with the British Government and the Governments of the Dominions and India, and also to the acceptance by companies, stockholders and shareholders. It is added that no announcement of the terms of arrangement can be made meantime as the consummation is dependent on the above mentioned conditions.—Reuter.

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„ „	8.	„ „	600 to 460	„
„ „	13.	„ „	300 to 240	„
„ „	19.	„ „	225 to 175	„
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20.	Pocket Knife	130
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23.	Notepapor & Envelopes (100)	185
24.	Razor	200
25.	Ash Tray	170
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36.	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	75
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 16 1928

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BLACKETTS FINANCIAL JUGGLERY

BY KRISTODAS.

I regret it very much that for several months I was not able through several circumstances to contribute my weekly articles on the Economic and Financial Review, which has been running on for several years past. I am resuming the series from this issue and hope that there will not be any break, at least a long break.

A TASTELESS DISH.

Those of my readers who appreciate the aesthetics of the Culinary Art must have found that there are certain dishes prepared which on taste are entirely vapid and indifferent. One cannot exactly say, unless he is an expert, what is particularly wrong with it but one judges it to be a featurless phenomenon. The same remark can be made of the 'financial dish' served by the Finance Member of the Government of India. I was present in the gallery when the Statement was read out and there was not a cheer in the House throughout the reading of the speech, excepting from some back-benchers on the Government side who probably wished to draw attention to their diminutive selves from their high and mighty front-benchers. After the House was adjourned and members poured out of the Assembly Room there was the same puzzled expression seen on the faces of all the members, whether to laugh or to weep at the performance they had just witnessed. Nothing can be a surer index to the fatuous futility and inglorious failure of Sir Basil Blackett's administration of the financial portfolio than the last statement he presented to the Legislature. It was evident that he saw and realised his failure. He did not attempt a historical review of his own financial achievements, nor did he indulge in any oration. The hum-drum and commonplace statement he presented would have been excused even if it had been only commonplace. It was not so, however, though apparently it looked merely a common indifferent sort of affair. The Financial Statement was not only commonplace, but it was sinister. The elimination of Provincial contributions was a foregone conclusion, for Government were committed to it, but the Government pretty well made it clear through the Financial Statement that there need be no hope entertained about any reduction in the expenditure on the military incubus which is at present draining the current year and had come to the country. In fact, Sir Basil emphasised that the Government had given very special consideration to the matter during the current year and had come to the conclusion that the figure proposed for the next year could not be reduced if India was to make a reasonable provision for her defence in modern conditions. Even this budget estimate of Rs. 55.10 crores for 1928-29 if it is closely examined will be seen to be almost the same as the expenditure of Rs. 65.29 crores for 1922-23 from which the reduction has said to have proceeded, if it is realised that the first figure is worked at an exchange of 1sh. 6d., while the latter figure was worked out at 1sh. 3-5|8d. The carefully prepared Joint Memorandum of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Messrs. B. F. Madon, G. D. Birla and Jamnadas Mehta last year showed very clearly that the expenditure on military services worked out in gold sovereigns at the gold parity of the rupee was for 1927-28 £42,554,000, while the expenditure for 1923-24, worked out at this rate was £42,349,000, thus showing how the juggelery of 1sh. 6d. has served to camouflage the whole issue of public expenditure before the public.

SINKING FUND.

Another serious defect in the budget to which Mr. Birla and others drew attention is the position of Postal Cash Certificates. Cash certificates of the nominal value of no less than 40 crores will be outstanding on the 31st March 1928. Sir Basil described the whole nature of these Cash certificates and said that it was not possible to forecast the amount of "bonus" that may have to be paid in any year, while there is the additional practical difficulty that the actual payments in a year were generally less than the accrued liability and the accrued liability was constantly growing in amount. One cannot understand why Sir Basil refers to the interest on Postal Cash Certificates as "bonus". If a man pays Rs. 7|8 now and receives Rs. 10 after 5 years the amount of Rs. 2|8 is surely an interest charge and not a "bonus". The position of Cash Certificates in short does not appear to be very much different from say, the savings banks deposits, and if there is any advantage to the Government from the point of view of calculations and preparedness surely it lies with the Postal Cash Certificates. The fact that the Finance Deparment did not make any provision at least more than the amount of the present estimate of actual payments of "bonus" viz: Rs. 50 lakhs, cannot justify them in having concealed from the Legislature upto this time the big liability which is standing with regard to these Cash Certificates. In this connection the suggestion made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the Sinking Fund percentage should not be so high as 2 1|2 which comes to Rs. 5 crores per annum deserves special consideration. As was pointed out in the Joint Memorandum referred to above, England makes on an improductive debt of Rs. 202 crores a provision of only about 2|3 per cent.

WINDFALLS.

It appears to be taken for granted that any windfall which accrues to the Government during the course of the year should be spent away and the Government do not appear to be affected by any qualms of conscience that such windfalls instead of being used for purposes of reduction of the debt burden or reduction of taxation or utilised for some constructive national work should be spent away for the moloch-like spending department, which are ever sitting with their mouths open for devouring anything and everything which comes to them. Thus during the year under report there was a saving to the Government through a portion of the troops being sent to China, the expenditure for whom was paid by the Imperial Treasury. Sir Basil, however, coolly informed the Legislature that savings on the troops being sent to China and other causes had been and were being used towards a programme of expenditure upon modernisation which the Army authorities and the Government of India recognised as urgent, but for which adequate provision could not be made in the Budget.

BALANCING THE BUDGET.

It is such items as these which make me very septical about the so-called success in balancing the budget which has come now to be the sole resting ground for friends and admirers of the retiring Finance Member. There is a practice, I am told, in a certain tribe of South Africa to find out the virtues of a dead man before he can be safely laid to rest. No burial can be given to him so long as at least one virtue is not traced to the departed person. It happened that once a man considered as very bad in the village died and nobody could find what were his exact virtues. After hours of waiting, one good soul blurted out "At least he used to smoke"! The friends and admirers being thus hard put to find out a virtue in the administration of Sir Basil Blackett say pathetically that at least he has been able to balance the budget. Balancing the budget may be a good accountancy, but surely it is not the only trait by which a good financier or a good administrator would like himself to be known. It has come to be the trait of all these budgets, whether Imperial or Provincial, that so long as they are balanced, all their sins of omission and commission are forgotten and excused. Spending departments may have devoured tons of money of ratepayers and the revenue side may be showing any amount of excessive taxation and yet all this does not matter so long as the two sides of the balance sheet are fairly balanced. This is one of those economic illusions on which we are being fed and which, unfortunately, many of us have come to accept as true.

A GLARING FALSEHOOD.

Readers of the "Chronicle" need not be told how the "Times of India" has been indulging in a series of falsehoods so far as the political events of the country are concerned. It has given an exhibition of one more glaring falsehood in one of its editorials recently. It did not naturally like the comment of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commeree that there was continued depression in trade and industries and that the Financial Statement was unsatisfactory and disappointing as it gave no relief to taxation which had become an urgent necessity in view of the continued depression in trade and industries. It, therefore, tries the hopeless task of showing how the Budget contained several new items of outlay of a constructive nature. It will require a very big-sized microscope for finding out these little baccilli of so-called constructive work in a whole jug-full of water. It ends its article with the remark that for the revival of the Federation of Indian Chambers in its current form was part of the efforts to reduce the rupee to 16d. a year ago. The "Times of India" has not cared to enquire into the history of the Federation. It was in 1915 that the first Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress was held and it was in the same year that the idea of the Federation was broached. Since then four sessions have been held and the Federation was started at the Delhi session in 1926 long before the currency controversy sprang up. The ratio controversy, however, is so much on its brain and it tries so much to wipe away the stains of the miserable muddle created by the Government with regard to this ratio business that it must tilt a lance against each and every movement which has been serving the best interests of the country by exposnig the financial fallacies of the Government.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The Anglo-Indian critics are fond of saying that those Indians who oppose foreign capital being imported into this country do not understand economic truths and cannot appreciate the advantages of foreign capital with reference to this country. I have found, however, that India is not the only country which fights shy of foreign capital. It must be remembered that President Coolidge recently lifted the ban on French industrial loans in New York as a special mark of friendship between the United States and France. "The Nation" (America) points out that in return France coolly points out that the ban was never considered a hardship but rather in the nature of a blessing because 'that country is happiest which is freest from the influence of foreign capital.' This is a summary of the views of some of the leading French papers, from which it is thus seen that the French people who at least cannot be considered degenerate or illiterate or uncivilised as the Indians also look upon foreign capital as not an unmixed blessing.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST

In a letter addressed to the General Department of the Bombay Government, the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, refers to Government's advertisement inviting applications for the post of Director of Industries. In the course of the letter he says:—

My Committee are sorry to note that applications are not strictly restricted to Indians, but that post is thrown open to all without any distinction. When a compromise was arrived at in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1924 the then Hon. Member for Education undertook to effect a cut of Rs. 75,000, the intention being that an Indian Director of Industries would be appointed. Later on this Department was in a state of suspended animation for some time and my Committee protested against the abolition of the Department of Industries, which was contemplated then in spite of the wishes of the Council to the contrary. Later on an Indian Director of Industries was appointed but he had to retire in March or April of last year. My Committee addressed a letter to your Department at the time to the effect that several of the Provinces had got Indians as Directors of Industries and urged that an Indian should be appointed as permanent Director of Industries under the Government of Bombay in accordance with the understanding arrived by the Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Education in 1924 with the Bombay Legislative Council.

ONLY AN INDIAN

It may again be pointed out that a majority of the Industries Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in its Resolution, General Department, No. 4428, of the 3rd August, 1926, were of opinion that it should be laid down that the Director of Industries should be an Indian. Looking to these facts, my Committee trust that the Government would be pleased to appoint only an Indian as Director of Industries.

It will be remembered that in Monday's proceedings of the Council, Mr. B. G. Pahaljini withdrew his motion for the total deletion of the grant for Industries Department on the assurance from the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai that he would consider the application of the ex-Director Mr. Bharucha and every Indian applicant favourably.

COMPANY MEETINGS

EDWARD SASSOON MILLS LTD

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Tuesday at 4-30 p.m., Sir Victor Sassoon presiding.

The Directors' report and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1927, as certified by the Company's Auditors showed a profit subject to depreciation of Rs. 2,97,491-13-5 which sum it was proposed to allocate towards arrears of depreciation.

Two of the Directors, Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji and F. E. Dinshaw, Esq., retired according to Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

The Mill Machinery, Buildings and Stocks were insured for Rs. 77,47,100.

The report was adopted and the retiring Directors were re-elected.

DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

The forty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Tuesday at 5 p.m., Sir Victor Sassoon, presiding.

The Directors' report and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1927, as certified by the Company's Auditors showed a profit of Rs. 3,00,008-4-0, subject to depreciation, which sum the Directors proposed to allocate towards arrears of depreciation.

Two of the Directors, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., and F. E. Dinshaw, Esq., retired according to Article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association, but being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

The Mill Machinery, Buildings and Stocks were insured for Rs. 1,09,78,500.

The report was adopted and the retiring Directors were re-elected.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM; Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are patient and persevering, but sometimes (pardonably) pessimistic. You muse more than necessary over the queer ways of the world and his wily wife, and think that the gear of both the hemispheres is out of order, say joint, but you are mistaken. Don't be a gloomy Dean Inge; be a Carlie Chaplin, even though you have to put on, like the latter, boots with a thousand patches not for fun's sake as in the case of the great comedian but because Luxmi Devi—who always frowns on you like Whitehall tin-gods on poor India—won't allow you another pair of footgear, though she may allow you, in all, a pair of expensive Eves. Quite unlike the majority of persons you do not strictly believe in "pehla potaba, mung Vithoba" that is, serving the great Belly god first, and then Vithoba, the Almighty; but you believe in "pehla priya bundhuba, mung potaba, ani mung Vithoba," that is, serving, first, the fellow human beings, "the dear brothers," then, your humble and grumble Belly, and, of course, lastly, Vithobaji! (You are not to blame for giving the Omnipotent the last place, He being responsible for puting you in the last place of this world's tamasha). This serving of your comrades first, will be a constant source of trouble with your Mem Sab who differs violently from your opinions and never agrees to differ, but is always angry while she differs. But virtue is its own reward, even though Allah may forget to reward your patience and hospitality for a long time. But cheer up. Don't "dhooj" (tremble). All your clouds will, after you are on the wrong side of forty, have silver lining. Your coats, and pants or dhotis will be silver-lined: and, if woman, your petticoats and "saris," and blouses and jumpers—(they will make you jump high in the sky—) will be gold-embroidered. Better late than never, you'll agree with me.

CALL TO MILL OWNERS

HOW TO MAKE BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE

KHADI-TEXTILE COMBINE

MAHATMAJIS BOLD DECLARATION OF POLICY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Youngty and quality of cloth required for the India."

Everybody is anxious that at this critijuncture in our history, we should be able to exhibit some real strength. It is becoming more and more realised that such strength can be developed and shown only through boycott of foreign cloth as distinguished from British cloth. In this boycott it is possible for our mills to play an important, indeed a decisive part if they wish.

Some day or other they will have to choose between this alien Government and the people. There is no doubt that to a large extent they are dependent for their existence upon the toleration if not the good will of the Government. Thoreau told the truth when he said that possession of riches under an evil Government was a sin and poverty was virtue. The riches of the rich are always at the disposal of the Government of the day whether it is good or bad.

But if the mills are dependent for their existence on the toleration or good will of the Government, they are no less so on the toleration or good will of the people. They can afford to ignore the people only so long as the latter remain ignorant, supine or disunited. But the past seven years have not been lived in vain by the nation. The mass awakening that has taken place will never die. No one can tell when and how the people will show their strength.

But the mills occupy a privileged position. By showing a little courage, a little consideration for the true interests of the nation and by exercising a little self-sacrifice they can serve both the Government and the people. They can convert the Government and advance the people's cause.

This is how in my humble opinion they can do it.

They can standardise their prices taking the lowest average of a number of top and lean years.

They can come to terms with the leaders organising boycott as to the quantity and quality of cloth required for the nation.

CO-OPERATION WITH KHADI.

They can refrain from manufacturing those varieties that can be easily and immediately produced by Khadi organisations thus freeing their energy for manufacturing more of the varieties they can at the present moment more easily manufacture than the Khadi organisations.

They can limit their profits to a minimum and let the surplus if any be devoted to the fulfilment of the boycott, or if that be unnecessary, to the improvement of the condition of the labourers.

This would mean all round honesty, perseverance, mutual trust, a voluntary and honourable triple alliance between labour, capital and the consumer. It would mean capacity for organisation on a vast scale. And if we are to attain boycott of foreign cloth through non-violence, we shall have some day or other to fulfil the tests just enumerated by me.

In my humble opinion we are eminently fitted for the task. The organisation required for the purpose is not unfamiliar to us. The only question is, have we the will? Have the mill-owners enough vision, enough love of the country If they have, they can take the lead.

GANDHIJI'S FAITH.

Let me redeclare my own faith. For boycott to be swiftly brought about a combination between Khadi and truly indigenous mills is desirable, but not absolutely necessary. I use the words truly indigenous, because we have bogus mills in India which are Indian only in the sense that they are located in the country but whose shareholders, whose management, whose spirit are mainly, when not wholly, foreign. But if the indigenous mills cannot or will not lead or join the national movement, I am convinced that Khadi alone can achieve the boycott if the politically minded India has the will the faith and the energy required for the purpose. We have not enough horse-power expressed through steam engines, oil engines or electricity, but we have an inexhaustible reservoir of man-power lying idle and pleading to be used, and essentially qualified for the purpose. Oh for a faith that would see and use this supply of living power!

COST OF DYING IN AMERICA

UNDERTAKERS AND THEIR CHARGES

The cost of dying seems to be a more serious concern in the United States than the cost of living.

Since I described the extravagances, such as expensive embalming and the lavish display of exotic flowers, in a recent article an inquiry has been made which shows that America has too many undertakers and that they are making the public pay for their "high-pressure salesmanship." Thus writes the "Daily News" Correspondent in mail week.

Even estates of £4,000 and £5,000 are found to be seriously taxed by high funeral charges. The Irish are found to be the most extravagant in their funeral costs their average funeral expenses in New York amounting to £90, which absorbed 44 per cent. of their net assets.

The Italians come next, and the Jews, whose funeral customs are simple, are the most economical. Even so, taking the average of a large number of families where the father died leaving an estate of £200 or less the funeral expenses consumed 57 per cent. of it.

WASTEFUL UNDERTAKERS.

Generally speaking, it costs an average member of family in New York £155 to be interred. And these figures are taken only from working-class families.

They were secured owing to the alarm felt by insurance societies, probate courts and other organisations at the mounting imposition of undertakers' costs.

A scientific expert inquiry was made over the whole country and it lays the responsibility for the extravagance now rampant to two things, excessive emotionalism and the wasteful condition of the undertaking industry. The familiar figure of "overhead" is called in to help to explain the high cost to the "consumer."

An appeal is made to clergymen and welfare workers to start a campaign of education in simplicity. At present, it says, the sentimentality, emotionalism and social conventions surrounding death, leading to an unreasonable desire for elaborate display, put the bereaved family at the mercy of the undertaker.

THE COSTLIEST TOWN.

While the number of deaths increased only 2.3 per cent, between 1910 and 1920, the number of undertakers increased 50 per cent., and instead of competing with each other to bring down prices they have steadily increased them. "No amount of advertising or sales efforts can increase the demand for funerals," the report sapiently avers.

The undertaking industry has taken alarm at the facts revealed, and is forming an association to secure general standardisation of methods and a business plan for economy in the industry.

It is pointed out that it is cheaper to die in the country or in small towns than in cities, but the report insists that the price of dying is everywhere too high.

The costliest town to die in, in America, and therefore in the world, is New Jersey.

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